

# 2015 Introduction

## Background

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer report forms are collected from private and public industry employers. State agencies collect and process the survey data and prepare estimates using standardized procedures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor to insure uniformity and consistency between states. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and Federal government agencies. The Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the BLS, processes survey reports from approximately 5,500 private industry establishments annually.

National public sector estimates covering nearly 19 million State and local government workers were available for the first time from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the reference year 2008. Data were collected from State and local government establishments in all States in order to produce national public sector estimates.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 implemented regulations requiring most private industry employers to maintain records and prepare reports on work-related injuries and illnesses. The BLS was given the responsibility to develop a comprehensive statistical system for work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths in private industry. In 1972, the BLS, in cooperation with many state governments, designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry for the Nation and for States participating in the survey. The survey information is valuable to the safety community to assist with allocating prevention resources.

In 1992, the survey information on nonfatal incidents involving days away from work was expanded to describe the occupation and other demographic information of workers who incur the work-related injuries and illnesses, the nature of the conditions and how they occurred, and the time away from work. The survey reports incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow for comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of employment size of establishment. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time or to compare an industry's safety record between states.

## Industry Classification

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by industry type. The NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the United States economy, especially in the service-providing sector. NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services.

The goods-producing sectors consist of the following industry sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS sector 11); mining (NAICS sector 21); construction (NAICS sector 23); and manufacturing (NAICS sector 31-33). The service-providing sectors include the following industry sectors: wholesale trade (NAICS sector 42); retail trade (NAICS sector 44-45); transportation and warehousing (NAICS sector 48-49); utilities (NAICS sector 22); information (NAICS sector 51); finance and insurance (NAICS sector 52); real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS sector 53); professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS sector 54); management of companies and enterprises (NAICS sector 55); administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (NAICS sector 56); educational services (NAICS sector 61); health care and social assistance (NAICS sector 62); arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS sector 71); accommodation and food services (NAICS sector 72); other services (except public administration) (NAICS sector 81); and public administration (NAICS sector 92).

The BLS grouped related sectors into major industry sectors to help standardize the industry aggregations above the NAICS level. There are three goods-producing major industry sectors. Natural resources and mining is the aggregate of sector 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting) and sector 21 (mining). Construction is the aggregate of sector 23 (construction). Manufacturing is the aggregate for sector 31-33 (manufacturing). There are eight service-providing major industry sectors. Trade, transportation, and utilities is the aggregate for sector 42 (wholesale trade), sector 44-45 (retail trade), sector 48-49 (transportation and warehousing), and sector 22 (utilities). Information is the aggregate for sector 51 (information). Financial activities is the aggregate for sector 52 (finance and insurance) and sector 53 (real estate and rental and leasing). Professional and business services is the aggregate of sector 54 (professional, scientific, and technical

services), sector 55 (management of companies and enterprises), and sector 56 (administrative and support and waste management and remediation services). Education and health services is the aggregate of sector 61 (educational services) and sector 62 (health care and social assistance). Leisure and hospitality is the aggregate for sector 71 (arts, entertainment, and recreation) and sector 72 (accommodation and food services). Other services is the aggregate for sector 81 (other services, except public administration). Public administration is the aggregate for sector 92 (public administration). The BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit private sector industries as defined in the *North American Industry Classification Manual*, as well as for major industry sectors, total of all goods-producing sectors, and total of all service-providing sectors.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. This agency did not adopt the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002, so estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation provides data for rail transportation.

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## Survey Records

The incidence rates and numbers of injury and illness cases are based on logs and records kept by employers throughout the calendar year. Information from the logs is used by the survey to develop estimates of the numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS survey collects the number of hours worked to be used to determine industry and case characteristics incidence rates. The survey records reflect the year's occupational injuries and illnesses as well as the employer's comprehension of which cases are work related using the record-keeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides information on characteristics, such as occupation, age, sex, race, and length of service, of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The survey also includes data concerning the circumstances of the injury or illness, including nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary and secondary sources of the injury or illness.

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## Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as involving one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is an injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, strain, amputation, etc., that results from a work event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

An occupational illness is defined as any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. Occupational illnesses include acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

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## Cases with Days Away from Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction involved recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. Other recordable cases did not result in time away from work. There are two types of cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction. The first type requires at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity. The second type requires only job transfer or restriction. Job transfer or restriction cases may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties of a worker's regular job. Incidence rates denote the number of injuries and/or illnesses per a specified number of full-time workers.

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## Survey Estimates

The survey estimates for the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample instead of a census of the entire industry population. Industry establishments were selected to represent themselves and other establishments of the same industry and employment size that were not selected to participate in the survey for the reporting year. Selected establishments that were anticipated to have large numbers of days away from work cases were given instructions prior to the survey on how to sample the cases to minimize the burden of their response.

A standard error is calculated to determine the precision of each injury and illness estimate. The standard error defines a confidence interval (range) around the estimate. The approximate 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two times the standard error. The standard error can be expressed as the relative standard error, or percent of the estimate. At the 95 percent confidence level, one can be 95 percent confident that the actual incidence rate falls within the confidence interval.

## Survey Users

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The survey can be used as an indicator of the magnitude of occupational safety and health problems. The statistics can help determine which industries need to improve safety programs and to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work related injuries and illnesses. Labor and management can use the estimates obtained in the survey to evaluate safety programs. Other users include insurance carriers involved in workers' compensation, industrial hygienists, manufacturers of safety equipment, researchers, and others concerned with job safety and health.

## Summary Data

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Summary data presents numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri industry. Data are presented for industries and industry sectors classified by NAICS codes. Numbers and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses are presented for different types of cases.

Incidence rates and numbers of occupational illnesses are presented by category of illness. The categories of illnesses are: total cases; skin disorders; respiratory conditions; poisonings; hearing loss; and all other illnesses.

## Incidence Rate Calculations

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The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rates are presented for total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases.

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

## Case and Demographic Data

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The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work-time. One measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the percent distribution. A second measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days.

Demographic information provides details of characteristics of the injured or ill worker. This information includes occupation, gender, age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin. Four case characteristics are used to describe each nonfatal occupational injury or illness. The nature of the injury or illness identifies the principal characteristics, or physical effects, of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the involved worker. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness.

## Incidence Rate Calculations

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Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

# 2015 Summary

## All Industries

### Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* was 3.1 in all industries, including state and local government, in Missouri in 2015. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 3.3.
- There were 66,800 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri in 2015 in all industries, including state and local government.

### Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* in all industries, including state and local government, for Missouri in 2015 was 2.9. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 3.1.
- There were 62,600 *injuries* in Missouri in all industries, including state and local government in 2015. This was statistically significantly less than the 67,300 cases in 2014.

### Illnesses

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *illnesses* for all industries, including state and local government, was 19.5, not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 19.4.
  - The incidence rate for all industries for the all other illnesses category was 12.7 in 2015.
- There were 4,200 total *illnesses* in all industries, including state and local government in 2015, unchanged from 2014.
  - There were 2,700 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 64.3 percent of the *illness* cases.

## Private industry

### Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for private industry in Missouri for 2015 was 3.0. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 3.2.
- There were 55,700 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2015.

### Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Missouri private industry in 2015 was 2.8. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 3.0.
- There were 52,400 *injuries* in Missouri private industry in 2015.

### Illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2015 was 17.8, not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 16.2.
  - The incidence rate was 12.0 for the all other illnesses category. This rate was statistically significantly increased from the 2014 rate of 10.2.
- There were 3,300 total nonfatal occupational *illness* cases in Missouri private industry in 2015.
  - There were 2,300 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category which were statistically significantly more cases than in 2014. The all other illnesses category accounted for 69.7 percent of the *illness* cases.

## Private industry goods-producing sectors

### Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry goods-producing sectors had an incidence rate of 3.7 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses*, not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 4.1.
- There were 13,800 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the total goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry in 2015. These accounted for 24.8 percent of the private industry *injuries and illnesses*.
- The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector (NAICS 21) had an incidence rate of 2.9, statistically significantly increased from the 2014 rate of 2.6.
- Within the private industry manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33), transportation equipment manufacturing (NAICS 336) had an incidence rate that was statistically significantly increased in 2015 over 2014.

### Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Missouri private industry goods-producing sectors was 3.3 in 2015, not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 3.7.
- The number of cases of occupational *injuries* for private industry goods-producing sectors was 12,200 in 2015. These accounted for 23.3 percent of the private industry *injury* cases.

### Illnesses

- Goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry had an incidence rate of 43.4 for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in 2015, not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 38.9.
  - The incidence rate was 28.1 for the all other illnesses category. The incidence rate for all other illnesses was statistically significantly increased from the 2014 rate.
- There were 1,600 total *illness* cases in private industry goods-producing sectors in Missouri in 2015. These cases accounted for 48.5 percent of the private industry *illness* cases.
  - There were 1,000 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 62.5 percent of the goods-producing *illness* cases. The number of illnesses in the all other illnesses category was statistically significantly increased from 2014.

## Private industry service-providing sectors

### Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry service-providing sectors had an incidence rate of 2.8 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2015, not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 2.9.
- There were 41,900 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the private industry service-providing sectors in Missouri in 2015. These accounted for 75.2 percent of the private industry *injuries and illnesses*.
- Within the retail trade sector (NAICS 44-45), the incidence rate for motor vehicle and parts dealers (NAICS 441) was statistically significantly lower in 2015 than in 2014. The incidence rate for general merchandise stores (NAICS 452) was statistically significantly higher in 2015 than in 2014.
- The incidence rate for the transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49) was statistically significantly lower in 2015 than in 2014. The incidence rate for general freight trucking (NAICS 4841) was also lower in 2015.
- The incidence rate for the educational services sector (NAICS 61) was statistically significantly lower in 2015 than in 2014.
- Within the health care and social assistance sector (NAICS 62), hospitals (NAICS 622) and general medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS 6221) had statistically significantly lower incidence rates in 2015 than in 2014.
- Within the accommodation and food services sector (NAICS 72), accommodation (NAICS 721) and traveler accommodation (NAICS 7211) each had statistically significantly higher incidence rates in 2015 than in 2014.

### Injuries

- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for private industry service-providing sectors was 2.7, not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 2.8.
- There were 40,100 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Missouri private industry service-providing sectors in 2015. These accounted for 76.5 percent of the private industry *injury* cases.

## Illnesses

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *illnesses* for private industry service-providing sectors was 11.6 in 2015. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 10.7.
  - The incidence rate for the all other illnesses category was 8.1. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 6.6.
- There were 1,700 cases of occupational *illnesses* in private industry service-providing sectors in 2015. These cases accounted for 51.5 percent of the *illness* cases in private industry.
  - There were 1,200 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 70.6 percent of the total private industry service-providing *illness* cases.

## State Government

### State Government goods-producing sectors

#### Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for State Government goods-producing sectors was 6.2 in 2015, not statistically significantly changed from 4.7 in 2014.
  - The incidence rate for State Government goods-producing sectors was statistically significantly higher than the incidence rate for Private Industry goods-producing sectors.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for the construction sector (NAICS 23) and heavy and civil engineering construction (NAICS 237) was 6.2, not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 4.7.
  - The incidence rate for the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction in State Government is statistically significantly higher than in Private Industry.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in State Government goods-producing sectors.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction.

#### Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for State Government goods-producing sectors was 5.5 in 2015, not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 4.4.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* was 5.5 for the construction sector as well as heavy and civil engineering construction. These rates were not statistically significantly changed from 2014.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in State Government goods-producing sectors.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction.

## Local Government

### Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for Local Government was 3.4 in 2015, not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 3.8.
  - The incidence rate for Local Government is not statistically significantly different from the incidence rate for Private Industry.
- There were 7,500 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Local Government.

## Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Local Government was 3.1 in 2015, not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 3.4.
- There were 7,000 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Local Government.

## Illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in Missouri Local Government in 2015 was 26.3, not statistically significantly changed from the rate of 32.1 in 2014.
  - Local Government had an incidence rate of 17.6 for all other illnesses not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 6.2.
- The total number of *illness* cases for Missouri Local Government in 2015 was 600 cases.
  - There were 400 *illnesses* in the all other illness category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 66.7 percent of the *illness* category.

## Local Government service-providing sectors

### Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for Local Government service-providing sectors was 3.4 in 2015, not statistically significantly changed from the rate of 3.9 in 2014.
  - The incidence rate for Local Government service-providing sectors is not statistically significantly different from the incidence rate for Private Industry service-providing sectors.
- There were 7,400 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Local Government service-providing sectors. These accounted for 98.7 percent of the injuries and illnesses in Local Government.
- The incidence rate for Local Government transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49) was 4.0 in 2015. This rate was not statistically significantly different from the 2014 rate of 2.1.
  - The incidence rate for Local Government transportation and warehousing was not statistically significantly different from the Private Industry transportation and warehousing rate.
- The incidence rate for the Local Government health care and social services sector (NAICS 62) was 6.2 in 2015, unchanged from the 2014 incidence rate.
  - The incidence rate for Local Government health care and social services was statistically significantly higher than the Private Industry health care and social services rate.
  - The incidence rate for Local Government hospitals (NAICS 622) was statistically significantly higher than the rate for Private Industry hospitals.
- The incidence rate for Local Government nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623) was statistically significantly higher in 2015 (4.5) than in 2014 (1.6).
  - The incidence rate for Local Government nursing and residential care facilities was statistically significantly lower than the rate for Private Industry nursing and residential care facilities.

### Injuries

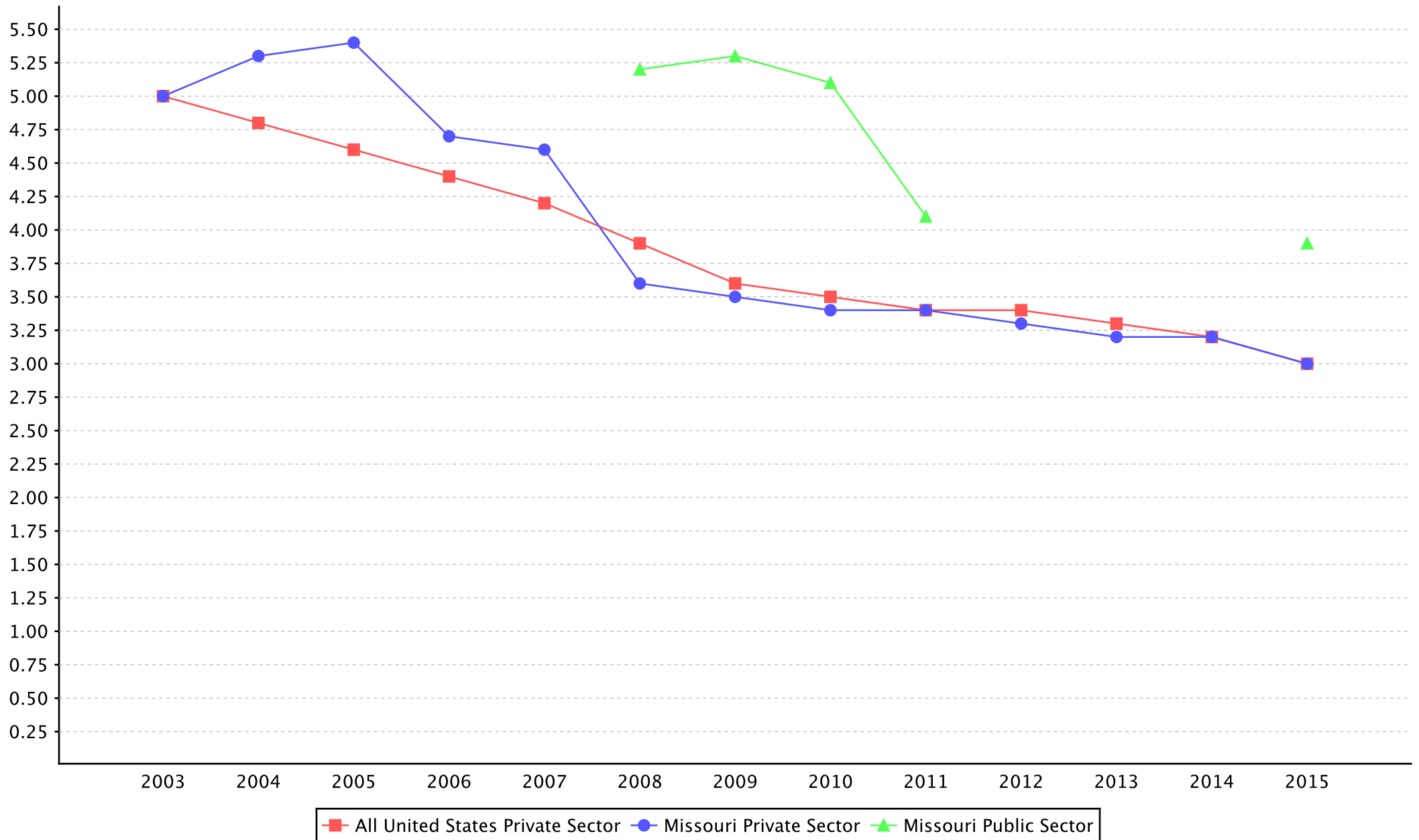
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Local Government service-providing sectors was 3.1 in 2015 not statistically significantly changed from the 2014 rate of 3.5.
- There were 6,900 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Local Government service-providing sectors. These accounted for 98.6 percent of the *injuries* in Local Government.



Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2015

Year	All United States Private Sector	Missouri Private Sector	Missouri Public Sector
2003	5.0	5.0	-
2004	4.8	5.3	-
2005	4.6	5.4	-
2006	4.4	4.7	-
2007	4.2	4.6	-
2008	3.9	3.6	5.2
2009	3.6	3.5	5.3
2010	3.5	3.4	5.1
2011	3.4	3.4	4.1
2012	3.4	3.3	-
2013	3.3	3.2	-
2014	3.2	3.2	-
2015	3.0	3.0	3.9

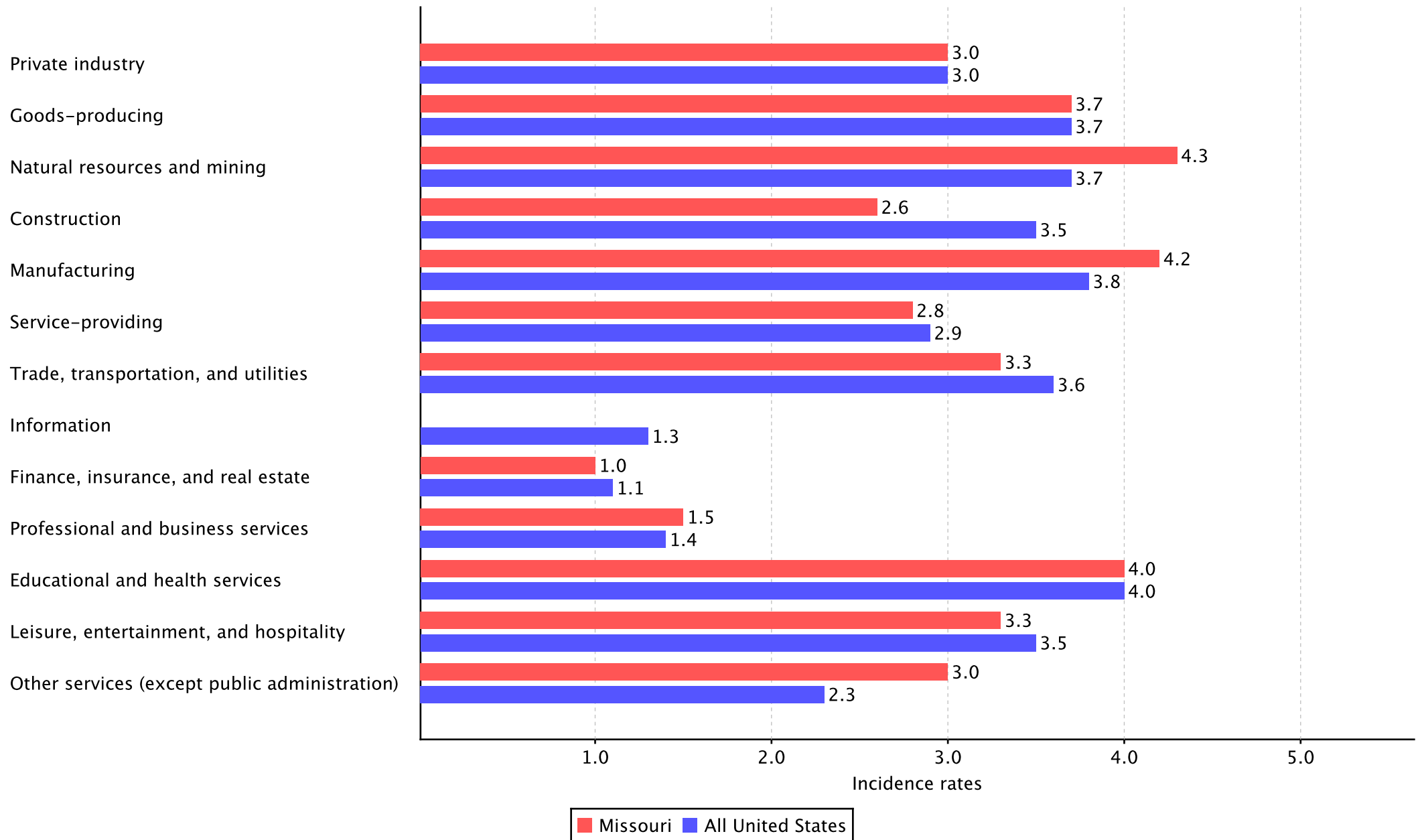
Chart 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003–2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2015

Industry	Missouri	All United States
Private industry	3.0	3.0
Goods-producing	3.7	3.7
Natural resources and mining	4.3	3.7
Construction	2.6	3.5
Manufacturing	4.2	3.8
Service-providing	2.8	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.3	3.6
Information	-	1.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.0	1.1
Professional and business services	1.5	1.4
Educational and health services	4.0	4.0
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	3.3	3.5
Other services (except public administration)	3.0	2.3

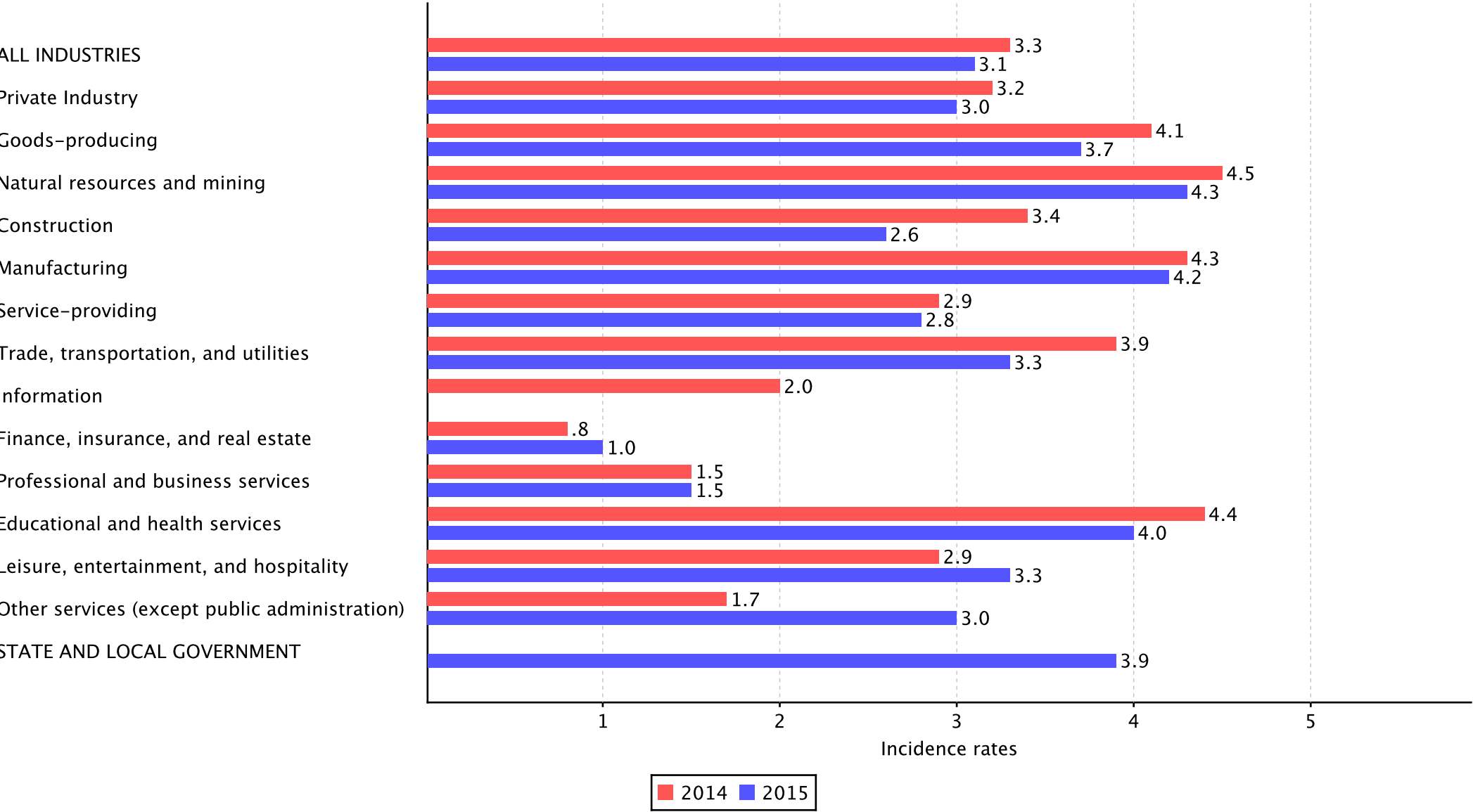
Chart 2. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2014 & 2015

Industry	2014	2015
ALL INDUSTRIES	3.3	3.1
Private Industry	3.2	3.0
Goods-producing	4.1	3.7
Natural resources and mining	4.5	4.3
Construction	3.4	2.6
Manufacturing	4.3	4.2
Service-providing	2.9	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.9	3.3
Information	2.0	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.8	1.0
Professional and business services	1.5	1.5
Educational and health services	4.4	4.0
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	2.9	3.3
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	3.0
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	-	3.9

Chart 3. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2014 & 2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

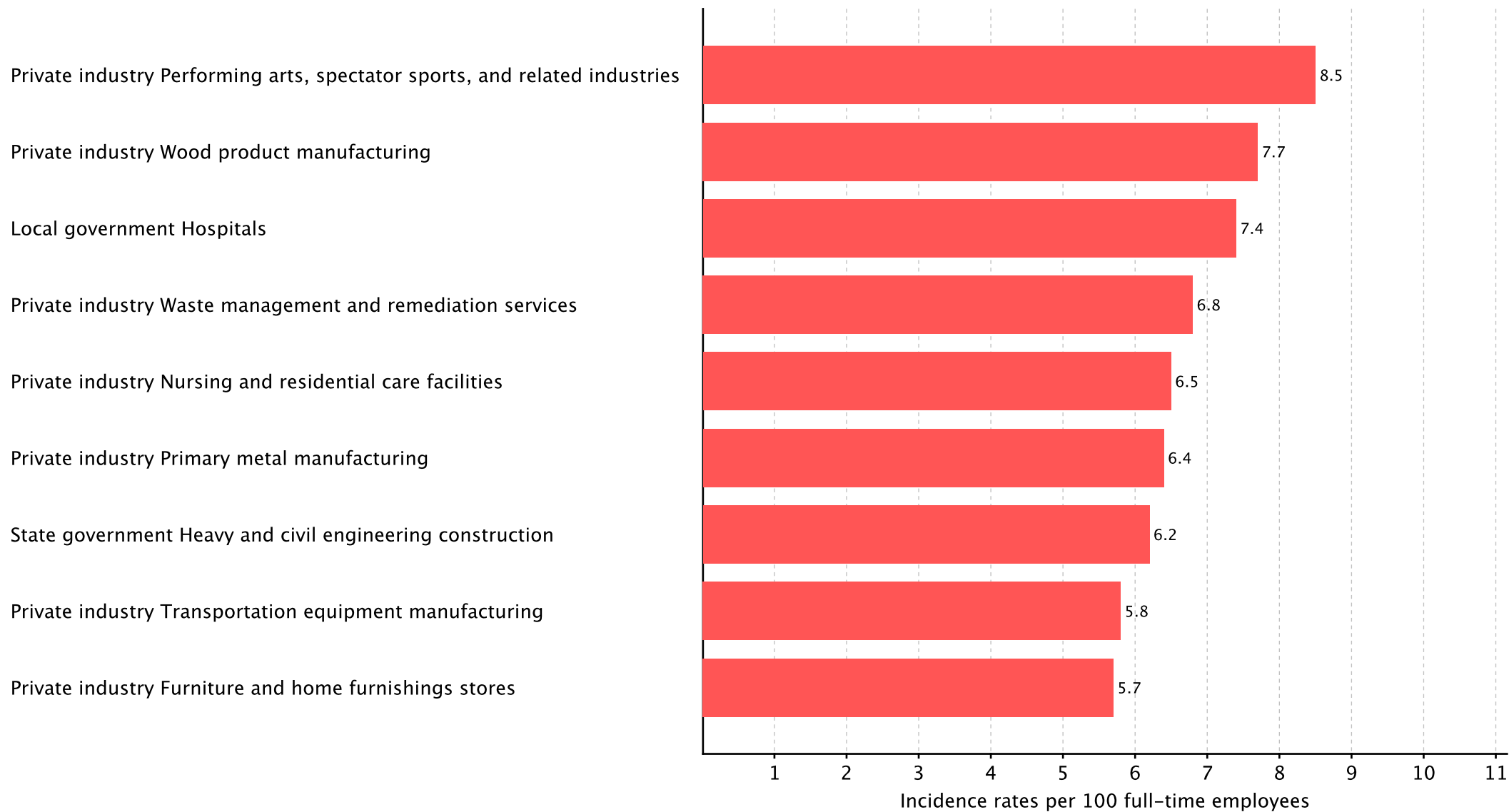


Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2015

Industry	Value
Private industry Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	8.5
Private industry Wood product manufacturing	7.7
Local government Hospitals	7.4
Private industry Waste management and remediation services	6.8
Private industry Nursing and residential care facilities	6.5
Private industry Primary metal manufacturing	6.4
State government Heavy and civil engineering construction	6.2
Private industry Transportation equipment manufacturing	5.8
Private industry Furniture and home furnishings stores	5.7

Chart 4. Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2015

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

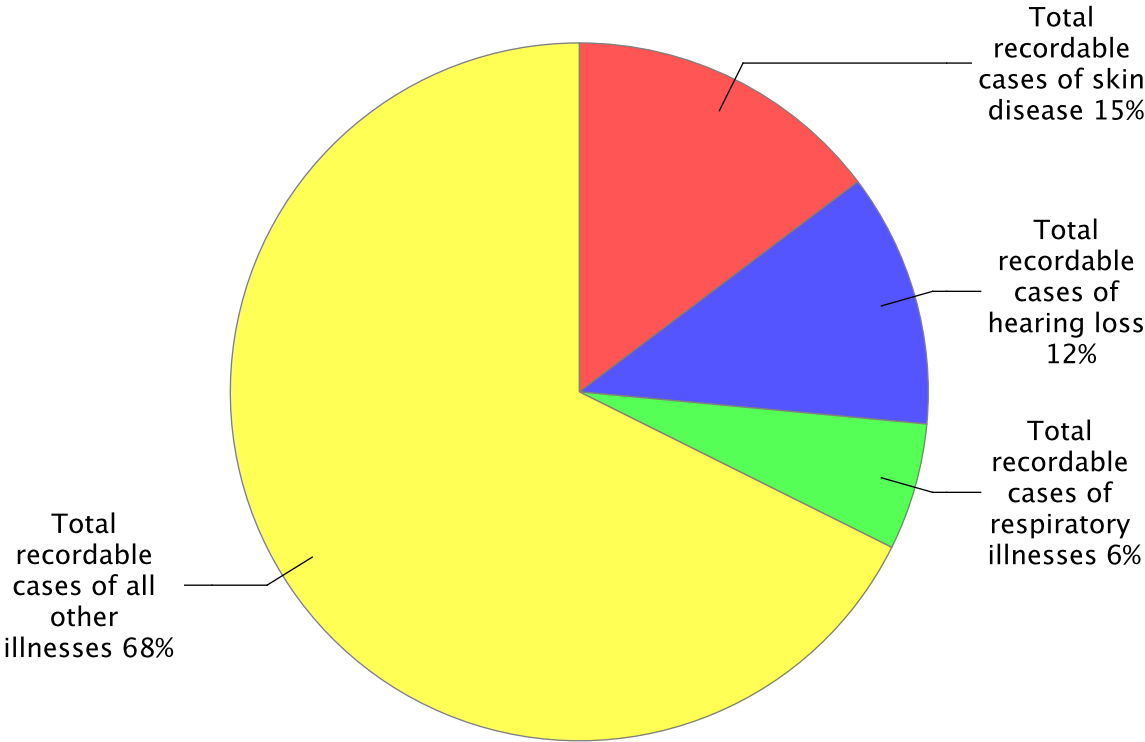




Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2015

Private industry	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.5
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.4
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.2
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	2.3

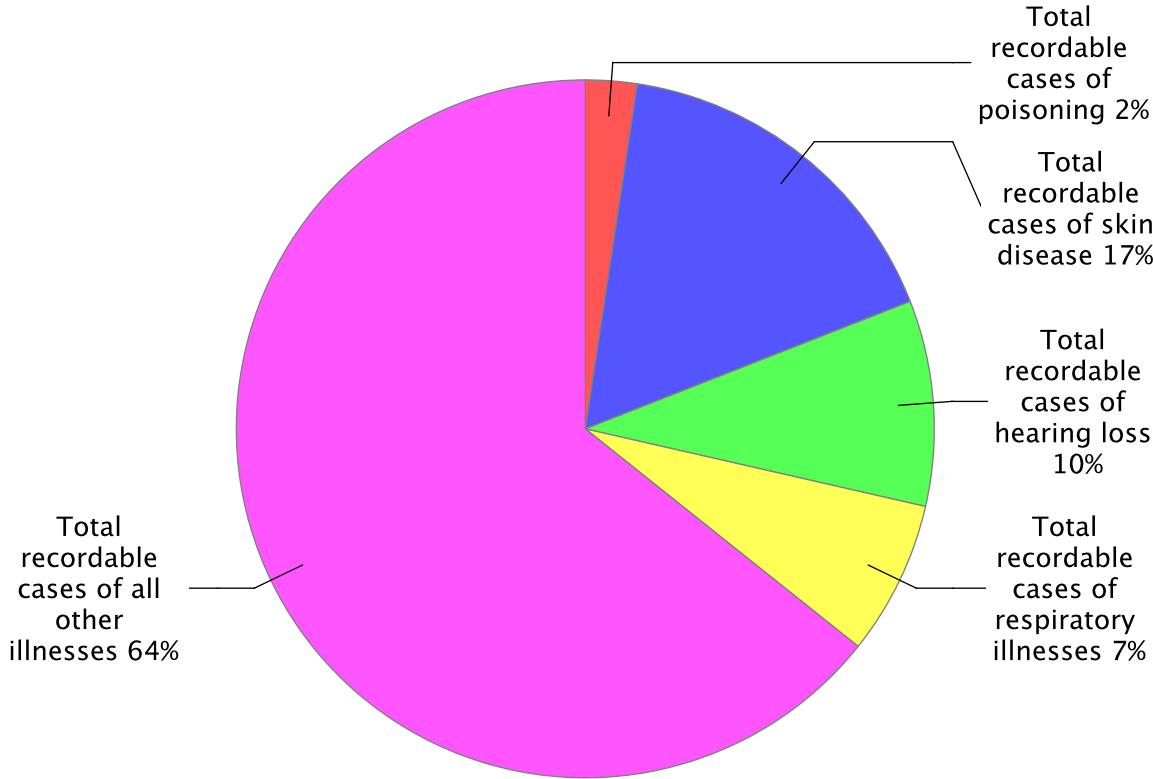
Chart 5. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2015

All Industries	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	0.1
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.7
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.4
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.3
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	2.7

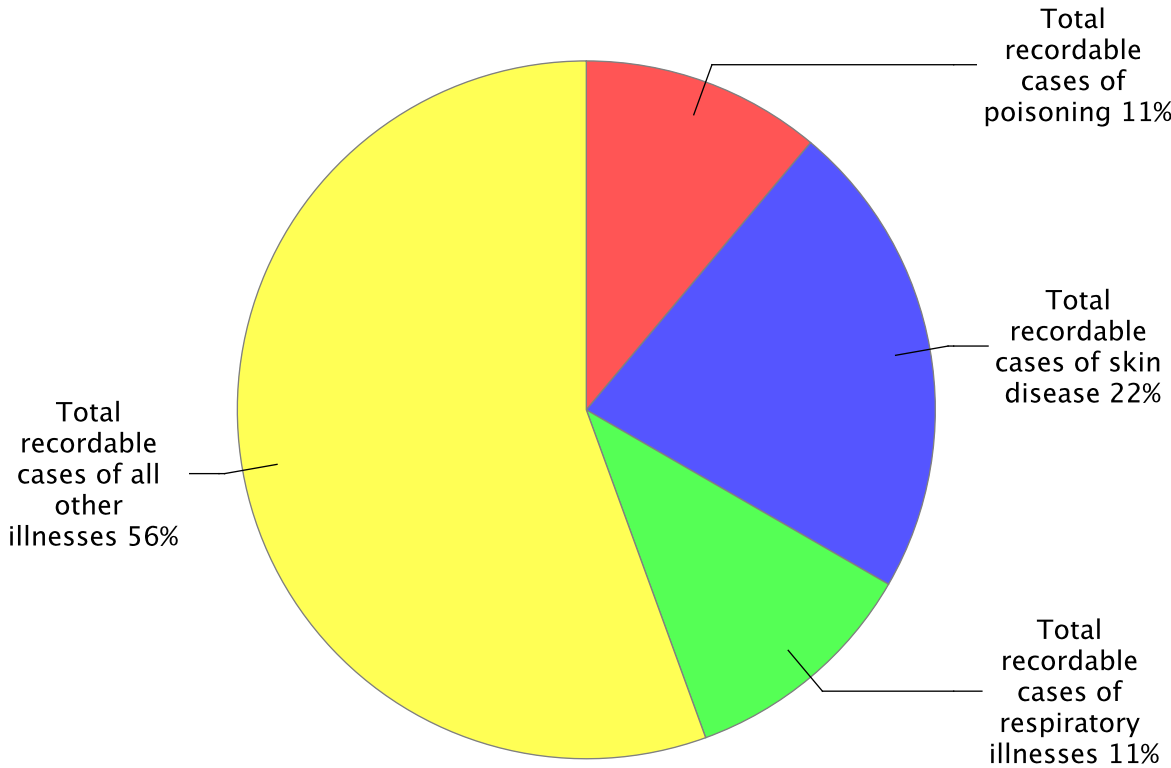
Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2015

State and local government	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	0.1
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.2
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	-
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.1
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	0.5

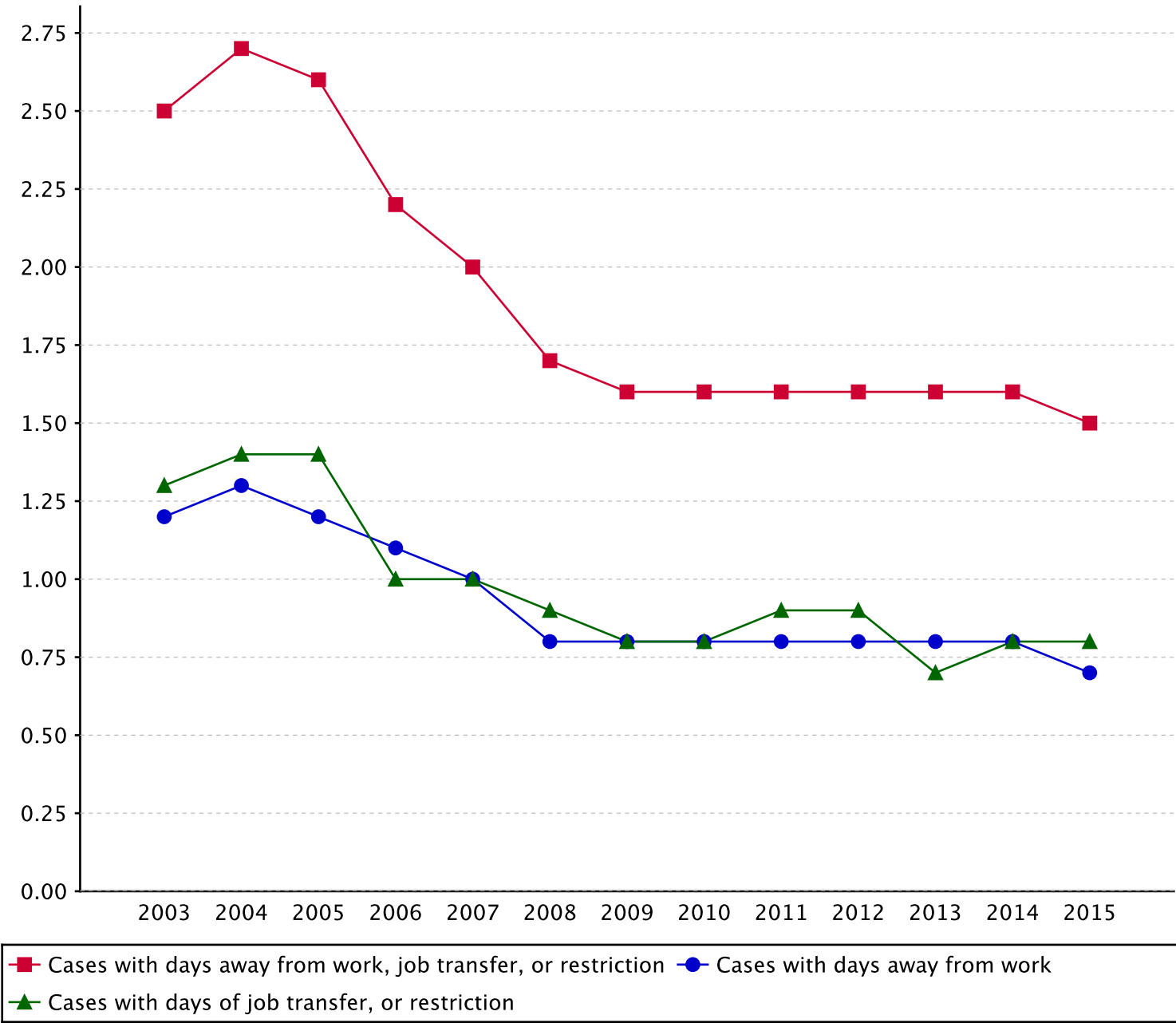
Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2015

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	2.5	1.2	1.3
2004	2.7	1.3	1.4
2005	2.6	1.2	1.4
2006	2.2	1.1	1.0
2007	2.0	1.0	1.0
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.9
2012	1.6	0.8	0.9
2013	1.6	0.8	0.7
2014	1.6	0.8	0.8
2015	1.5	0.7	0.8

Chart 6. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003–2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

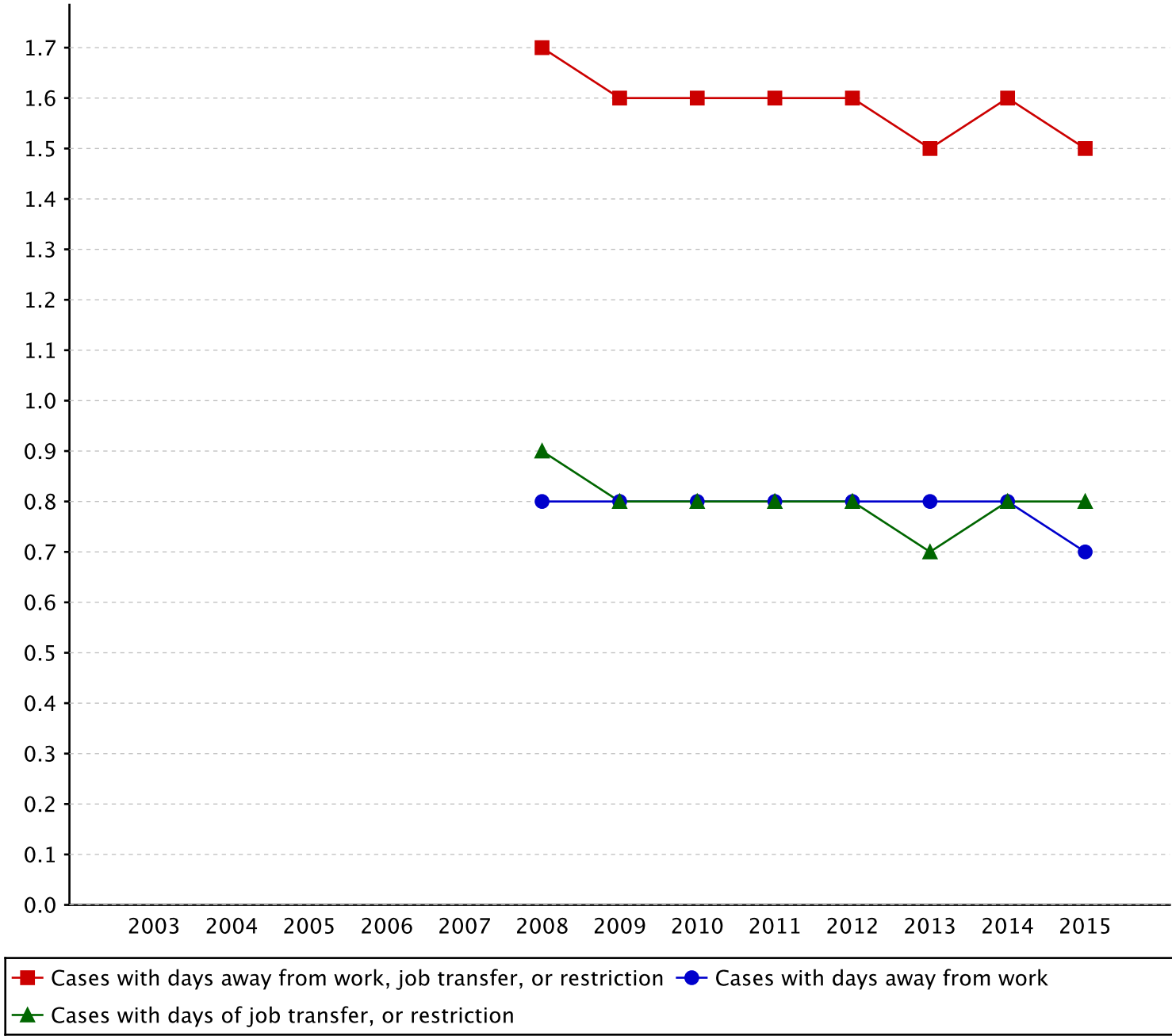




Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003-2015

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.8
2012	1.6	0.8	0.8
2013	1.5	0.8	0.7
2014	1.6	0.8	0.8
2015	1.5	0.7	0.8

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003–2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

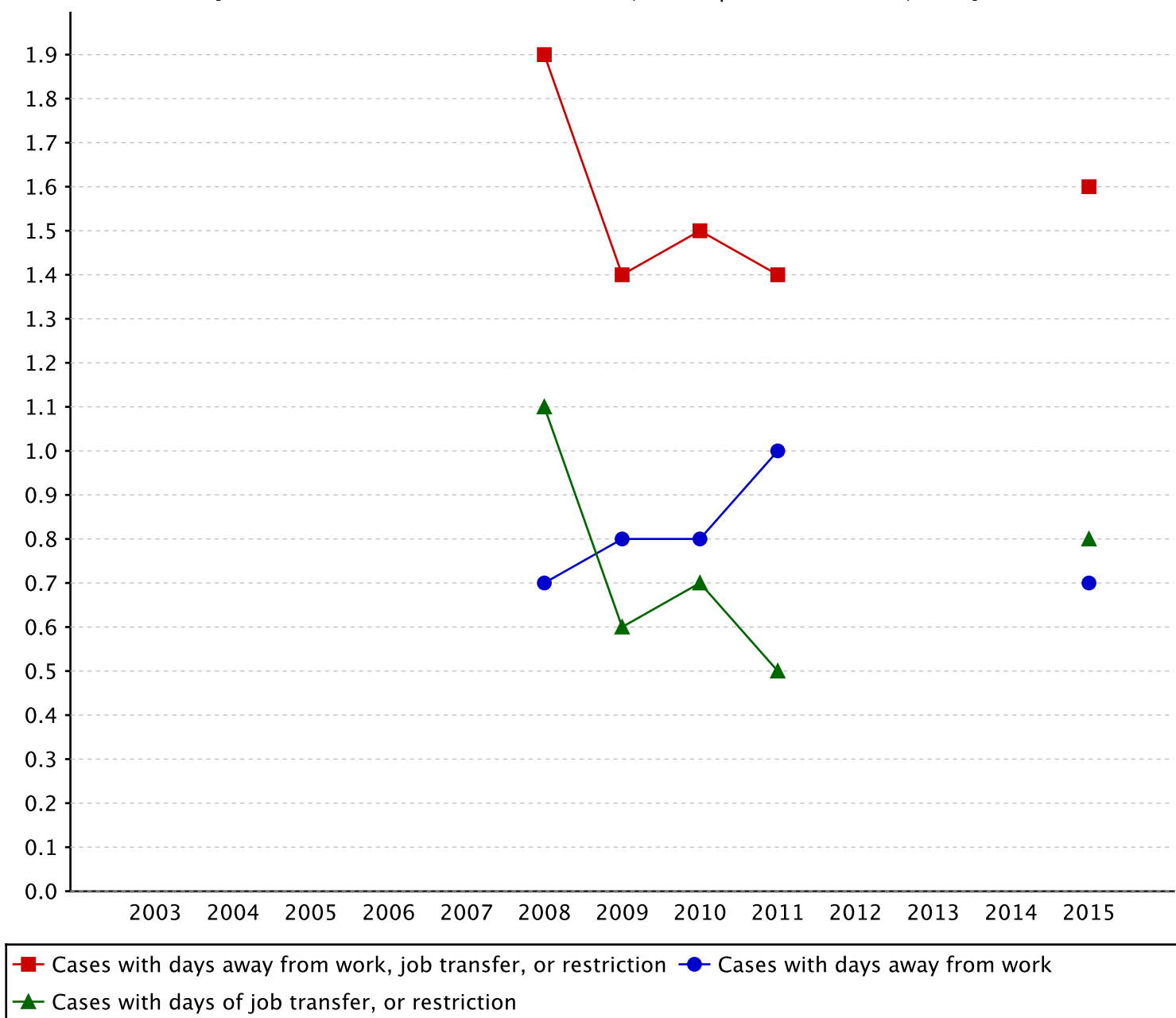


Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003-2015

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.9	0.7	1.1
2009	1.4	0.8	0.6
2010	1.5	0.8	0.7
2011	1.4	1.0	0.5
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	1.6	0.7	0.8

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003–2015

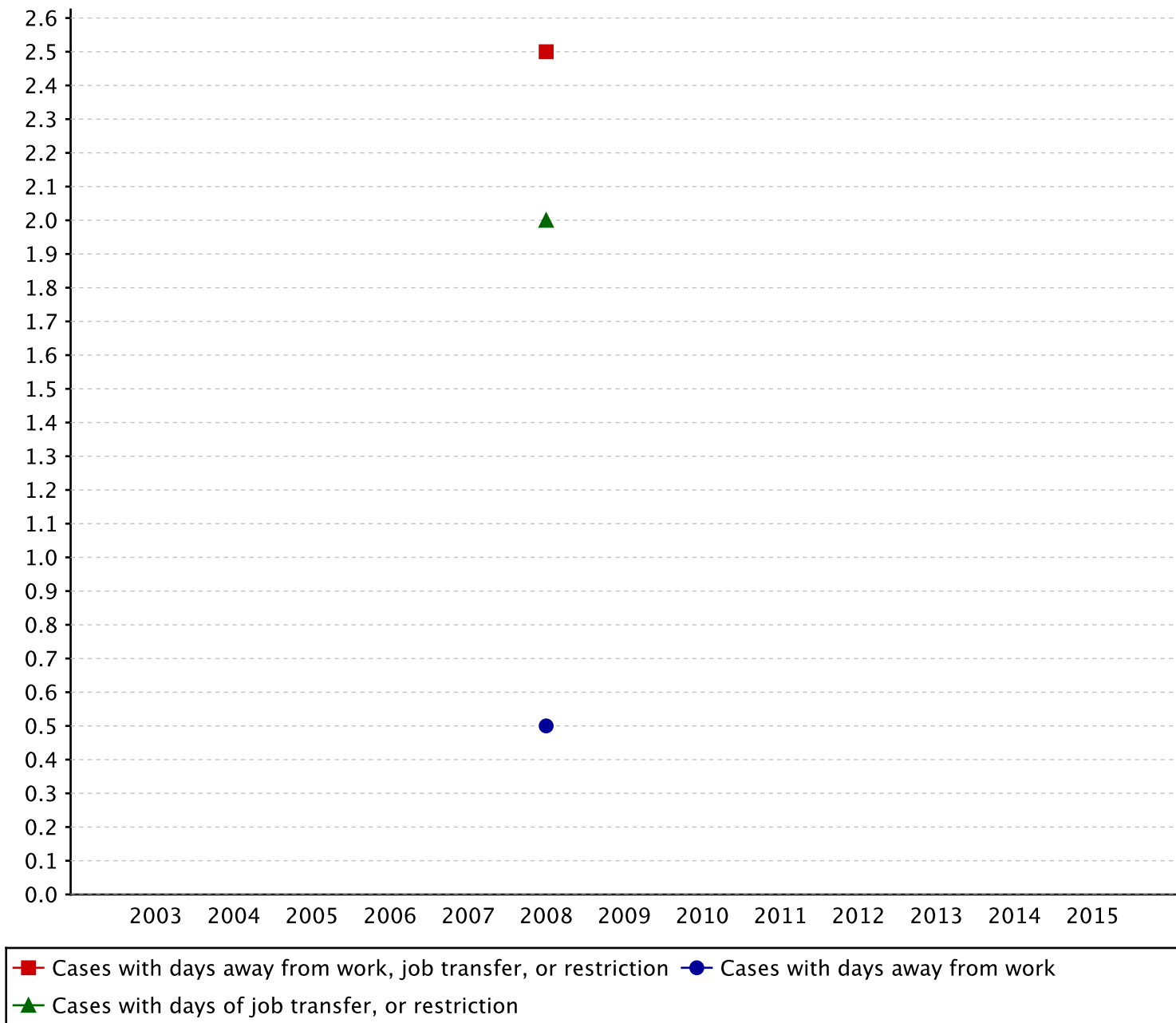
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003-2015

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	2.5	0.5	2.0
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-

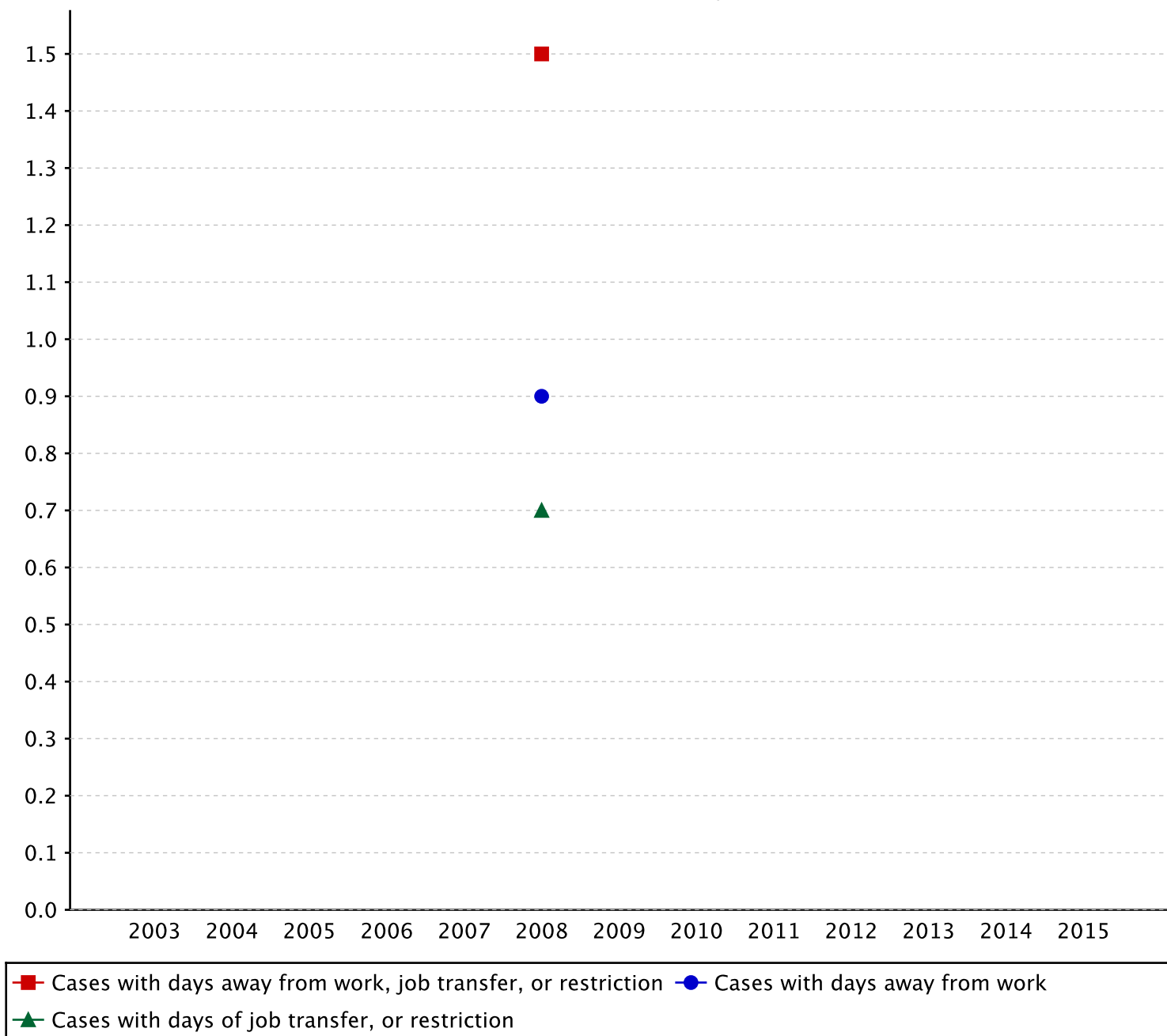
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003–2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003-2015

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.5	0.9	0.7
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003–2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



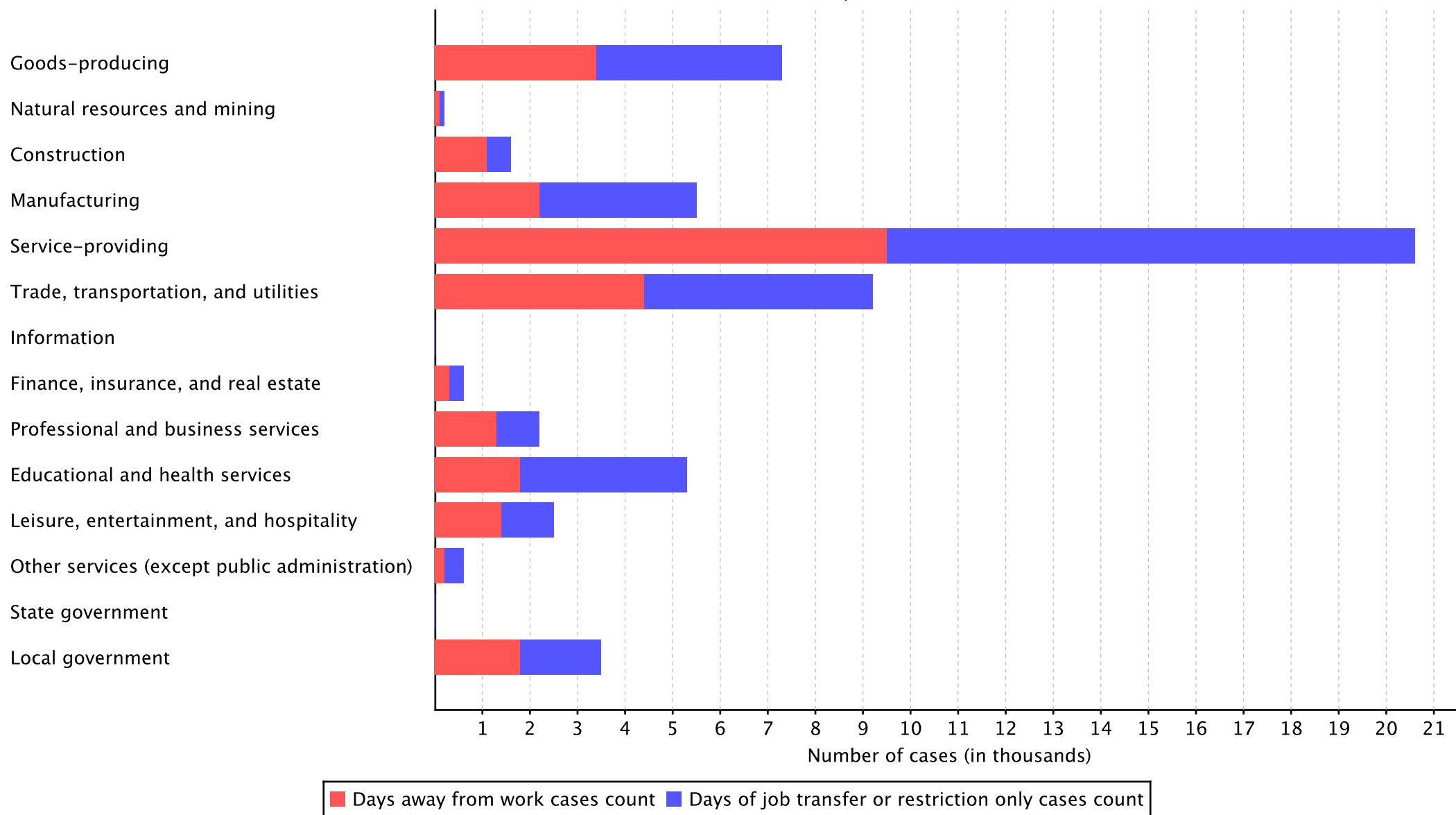


Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by private industry sector, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2015

Industry	DAFW	DJTR
Goods-producing	3.4	3.9
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.1
Construction	1.1	0.5
Manufacturing	2.2	3.3
Service-providing	9.5	11.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	4.4	4.8
Information	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.3	0.3
Professional and business services	1.3	0.9
Educational and health services	1.8	3.5
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	1.4	1.1
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.4
State government	-	-
Local government	1.8	1.7

Chart 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by private industry sector, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2015

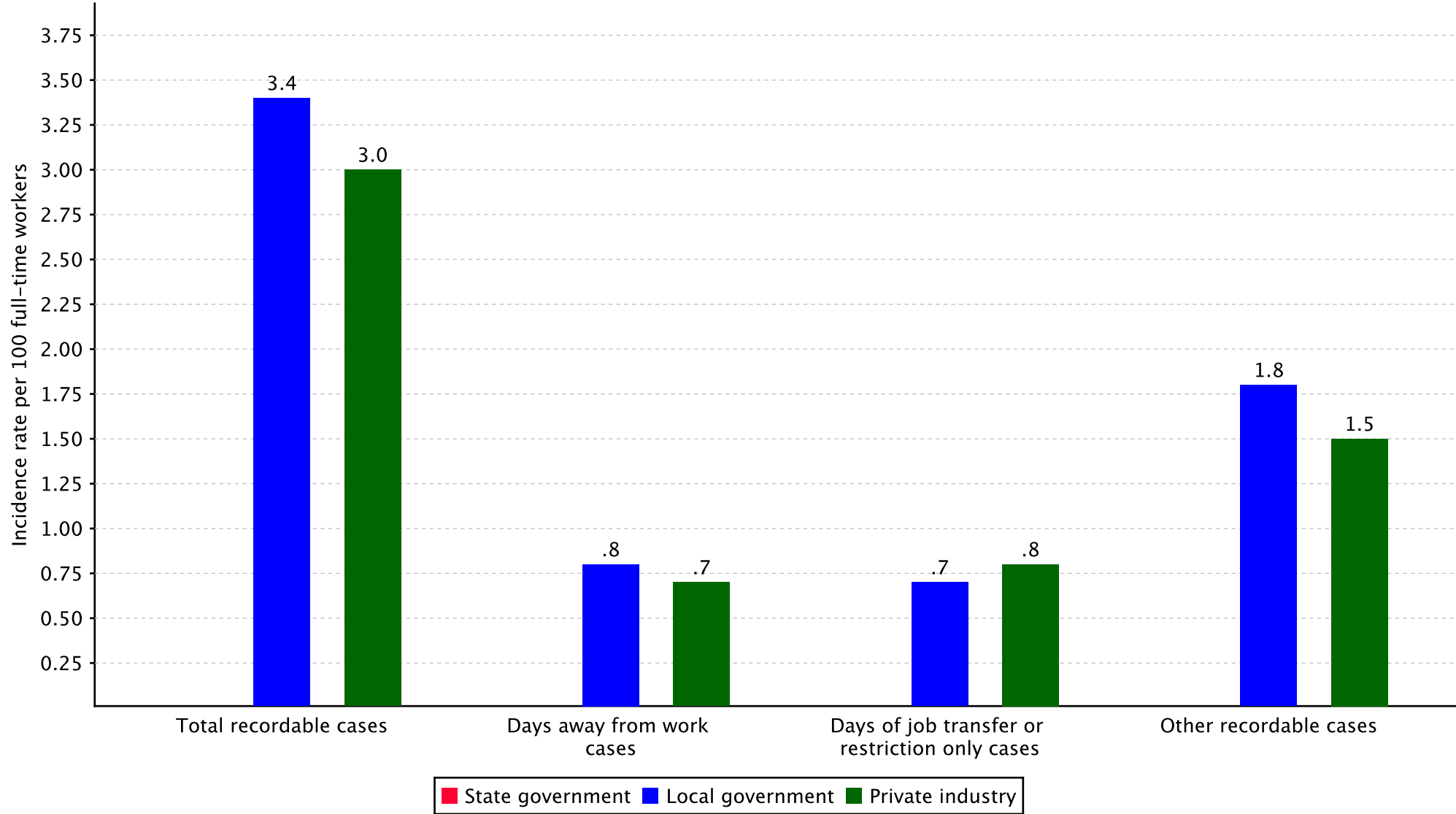
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2015

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	3.4	3.0
Days away from work cases	-	0.8	0.7
Days of job transfer or restriction only cases	-	0.7	0.8
Other recordable cases	-	1.8	1.5

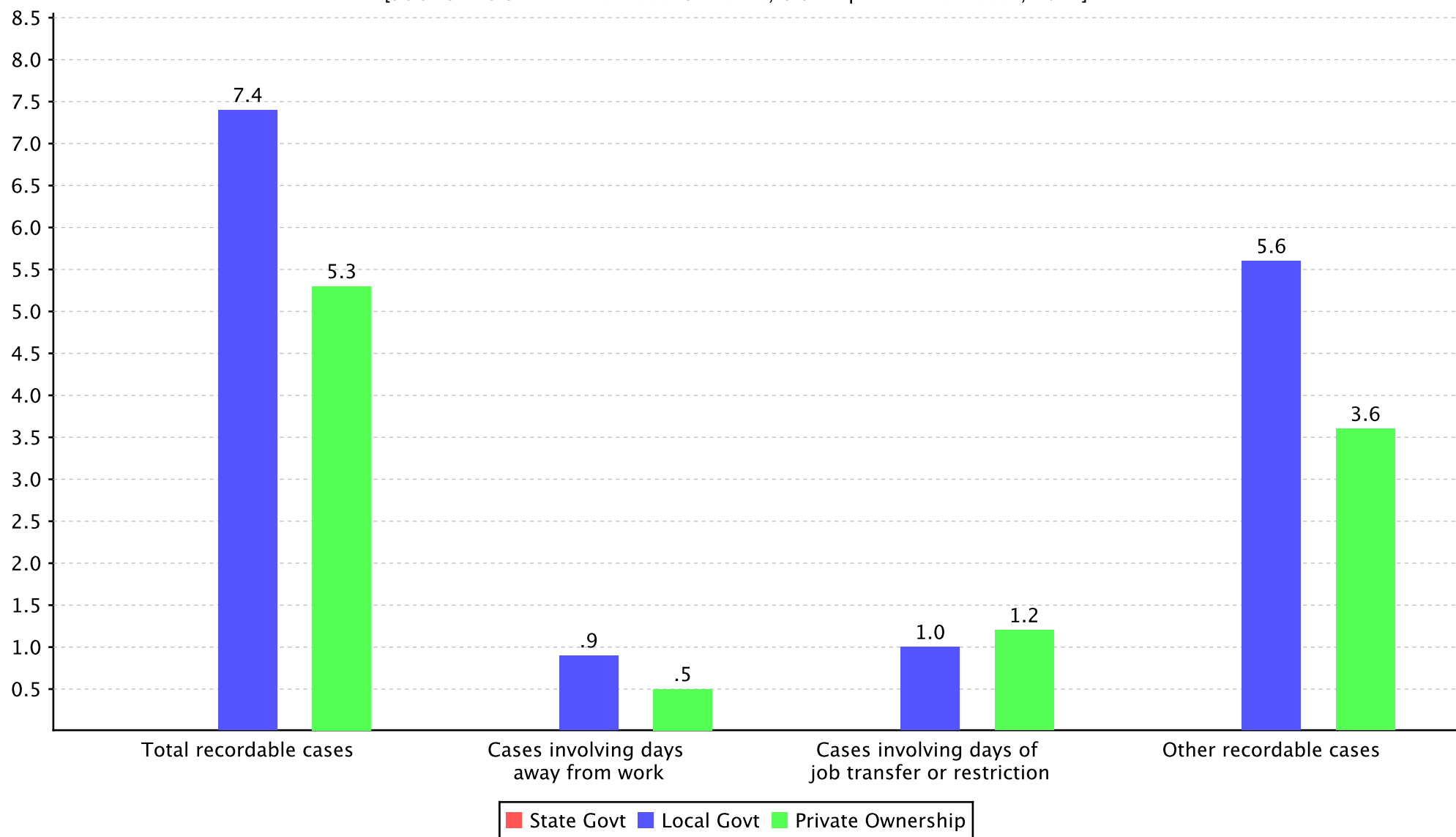
Chart 8. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2015

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	7.4	5.3
Cases involving days away from work	-	0.9	0.5
Cases involving days of job transfer or restriction	-	1.0	1.2
Other recordable cases	-	5.6	3.6

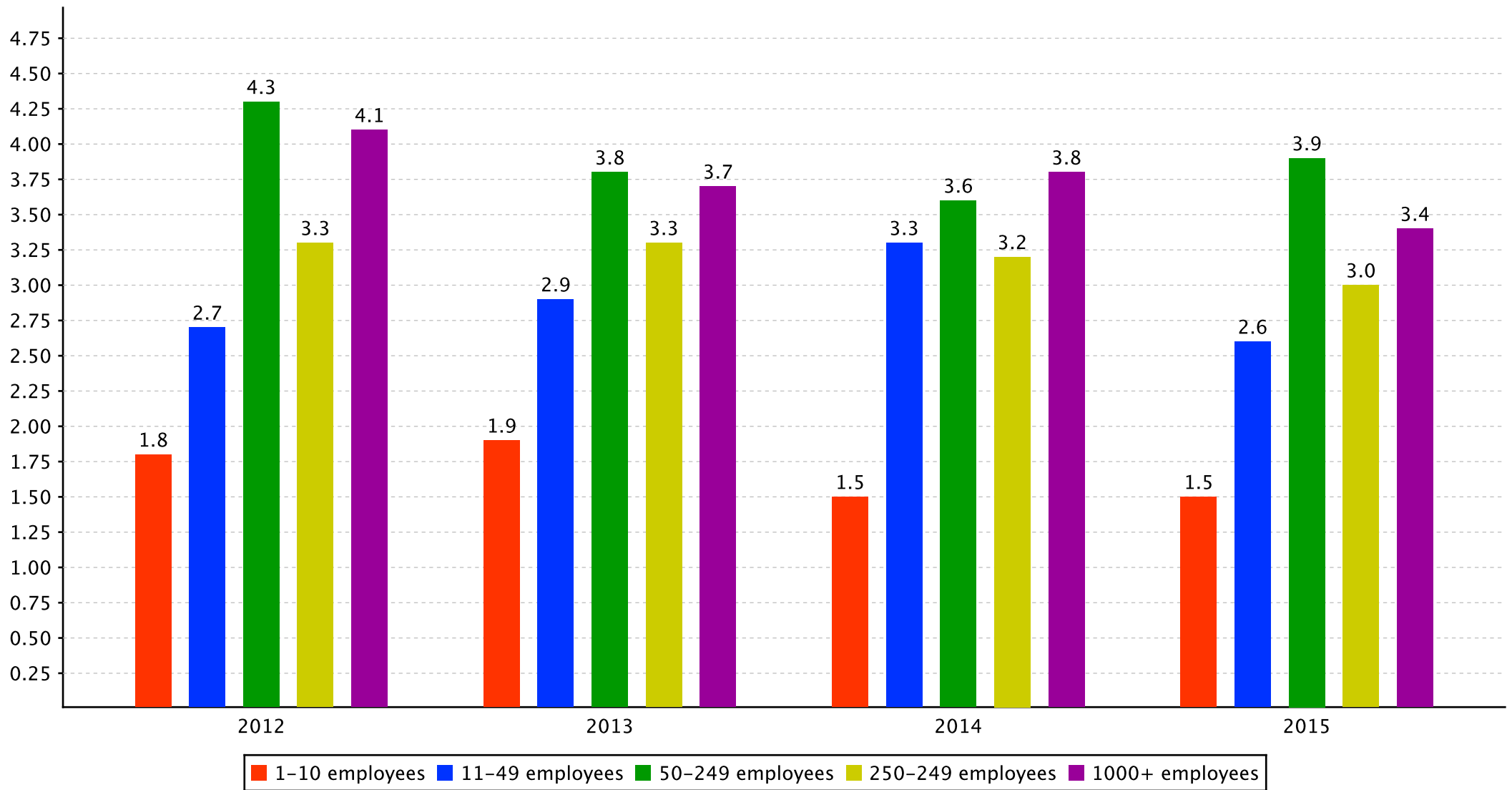
Chart 9. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, Missouri, 2012-2015

Year	Size 1 1-10 employees	Size 2 11-49 employees	Size 3 50-249 employees	Size 4 250-999 employees	Size 5 1000+ employees
2012	1.8	2.7	4.3	3.3	4.1
2013	1.9	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.7
2014	1.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.8
2015	1.5	2.6	3.9	3.0	3.4

Chart 10. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, Missouri, 2012–2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]





**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		3.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6
<b>Private industry<sup>5</sup></b>		3.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.5
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		3.7	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.8
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>5,6</sup></b>		4.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.3
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>6</sup></b>		2.9	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.8
<b>Construction</b>		2.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.0
<b>Construction</b>		2.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.0
Construction of buildings	236	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.7
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.9	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.0
Food manufacturing	311	4.0	2.5	0.7	1.8	1.5
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	4.8	3.0	--	2.1	1.8
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.7	3.5	2.0	1.5	4.1
Paper manufacturing	322	3.1	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.2
Printing and related support activities	323	2.8	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.6
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.8
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	4.2	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.8
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	5.5	2.9	1.3	1.6	2.6
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.4	4.0	1.5	2.5	2.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.9	1.6	0.7	1.0	3.2
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.9

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.5	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	5.8	3.0	1.2	1.8	2.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.8	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.4
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		3.3	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		3.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.9	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.7
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	4.3	3.1	1.1	2.0	1.2
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.6	1.1	0.3	--	0.5
<b>Retail trade</b>		3.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	5.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.1	2.8	1.1	1.7	1.3
Food and beverage stores	445	3.4	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.3
Health and personal care stores	446	1.2	0.4	--	--	0.8
Gasoline stations	447	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.8	1.1	--	0.5	0.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.1
General merchandise stores	452	5.1	3.3	0.9	2.3	1.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	--	0.8	0.4	--	1.4
Nonstore retailers	454	3.0	1.8	--	1.0	1.1
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		4.1	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.3
Truck transportation	484	4.5	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.3	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.9

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Couriers and messengers	492	4.5	3.4	2.2	1.3	1.1
Warehousing and storage	493	4.6	3.6	1.5	2.0	1.1
<b>Utilities</b>		3.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	2.5
Utilities	221	3.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	2.5
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.4	0.3	--	0.2	--
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.6	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.5
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	0.1	0.1	--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		2.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.2
Real estate	531	2.6	1.7	0.5	1.1	--
Rental and leasing services	532	--	1.1	1.0	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>		1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		2.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.0

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support services	561	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.9
Waste management and remediation services	562	6.8	4.3	1.8	2.5	2.5
<b>Educational and health services</b>		4.0	1.6	0.5	1.0	2.4
<b>Educational services</b>		1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		4.3	1.7	0.6	1.1	2.6
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.9
Hospitals	622	5.3	1.7	0.5	1.2	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.5	3.4	1.1	2.3	3.1
Social assistance	624	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.9
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		3.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.9
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		4.4	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	8.5	3.9	1.8	2.1	4.6
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	5.0	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.2
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		3.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.9
Accommodation	721	4.8	2.5	1.3	1.1	2.4
Food services and drinking places	722	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.8
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		3.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.7
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		3.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.7
Personal and laundry services	812	3.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.3

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>State and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		3.9	1.6	0.7	0.8	2.3
<b>State government<sup>5</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		6.2	1.1	1.1	--	5.2
<b>Construction</b>		6.2	1.1	1.1	--	5.2
<b>Construction</b>		6.2	1.1	1.1	--	5.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.2	1.1	1.1	--	5.2
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>5</sup></b>		3.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.8
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.8
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		4.5	3.7	2.3	1.3	0.9
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		4.0	3.8	3.6	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.1	3.8	3.8	--	--
<b>Utilities</b>		5.0	3.5	1.2	2.4	1.5
Utilities	221	5.0	3.5	1.2	2.4	1.5
<b>Educational and health services</b>		3.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.0

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		6.2	2.3	1.6	0.7	3.9
Hospitals	622	7.4	1.8	0.9	1.0	5.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.5	2.1	--	0.8	2.4
<b>Public administration</b>		2.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.4
<b>Public administration</b>		2.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N / EH) \times 200,000$  where,  
N = number of injuries and/or illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>9</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 21, 2017

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2015**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		66.8	32.4	15.0	17.4	34.4
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		55.7	28.0	12.9	15.1	27.7
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		13.8	7.3	3.4	3.9	6.5
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,5</sup></b>		0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>5</sup></b>		0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		2.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.0
<b>Construction</b>		2.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.0
Construction of buildings	236	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
<b>Manufacturing</b>		10.6	5.5	2.2	3.3	5.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>		10.6	5.5	2.2	3.3	5.1
Food manufacturing	311	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.6
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Paper manufacturing	322	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0
Machinery manufacturing	333	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2015**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Service-providing</b>		41.9	20.6	9.5	11.1	21.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		14.6	9.2	4.4	4.8	5.5
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		3.5	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.4
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	0.4	0.3	0.1	--	0.1
<b>Retail trade</b>		7.4	4.2	1.9	2.3	3.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
Food and beverage stores	445	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Health and personal care stores	446	0.2	0.1	--	--	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	0.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	2.5	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	--	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	0.1
Nonstore retailers	454	0.3	0.2	--	0.1	0.1
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		3.3	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.0
Truck transportation	484	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1



Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2015

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Couriers and messengers	492	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
<b>Utilities</b>		0.4	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.3
Utilities	221	0.4	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.3
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		1.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.7	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.6
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.3	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Real estate	531	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	--
Rental and leasing services	532	--	0.1	0.1	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>		4.5	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.3
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		2.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.1

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2015

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support services	561	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Educational and health services</b>		13.3	5.3	1.8	3.5	8.0
<b>Educational services</b>		0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		12.9	5.1	1.7	3.4	7.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.7
Hospitals	622	5.6	1.8	0.5	1.3	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.9	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.8
Social assistance	624	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		6.1	2.6	1.4	1.1	3.5
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		4.9	2.0	1.2	0.8	3.0
Accommodation	721	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
Food services and drinking places	722	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.5	2.4
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		1.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		1.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9
Personal and laundry services	812	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2015

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		11.1	4.5	2.1	2.4	6.6
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Construction</b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Construction</b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		7.5	3.4	1.8	1.7	4.1
<b>Service-providing</b>		7.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	4.0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		0.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	--
<b>Utilities</b>		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Utilities	221	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Educational and health services</b>		4.7	1.9	0.8	1.1	2.7

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2015**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		1.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0
Hospitals	622	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.2	0.1	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Public administration</b>		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7
<b>Public administration</b>		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>8</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 21, 2017

Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Missouri, 2015

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	3.1	1.4	2.6	3.9	3.5	3.5
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b>	3.0	1.5	2.6	3.9	3.0	3.4
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>	3.7	--	3.9	4.2	3.3	4.9
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,4</sup></b>	4.3	2.0	4.3	5.0	--	--
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>4</sup></b>	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.5	--	--
<b>Construction</b>	2.6	--	2.9	2.7	1.4	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	4.2	--	4.9	4.7	3.5	4.9
<b>Service-providing</b>	2.8	1.4	2.4	3.8	2.9	3.0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>5</sup></b>	3.3	1.4	2.9	4.1	4.3	4.4
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	3.0	--	2.6	4.2	3.4	--
<b>Retail trade</b>	3.1	--	2.8	3.8	--	--
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>5</sup></b>	4.1	--	3.7	4.7	4.9	4.9
<b>Utilities</b>	3.8	--	--	4.1	1.8	--
<b>Information</b>	--	--	--	1.9	0.6	--
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	1.0	--	0.8	1.9	0.7	0.4
<b>Finance and insurance</b>	0.6	--	0.5	--	0.5	0.4
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	2.7	--	1.7	4.0	3.1	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>	1.5	--	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.5
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	0.8	--	--	1.1	0.5	0.3
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	1.1	--	--	1.9	1.0	0.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>	2.4	--	2.5	3.2	1.9	0.8
<b>Educational and health services</b>	4.0	--	2.0	5.2	5.4	4.3
<b>Educational services</b>	1.3	--	--	1.4	2.0	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	4.3	--	2.4	5.5	6.0	4.5
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>	3.3	--	2.8	4.4	5.3	3.7
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	4.4	--	5.8	5.9	3.5	4.2
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	3.1	--	2.6	4.2	7.2	--
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>	3.0	--	--	3.9	4.5	--
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>	3.0	--	--	3.9	4.5	--
<b>State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	3.9	--	--	4.1	--	--
<b>State government<sup>3</sup></b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>3</sup></b>	3.4	--	--	3.5	--	--

Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Missouri, 2015

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where</p> <p>N = number of injuries and illnesses □</p> <p>EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year □</p> <p>200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). □</p> <p><sup>2</sup> <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. □</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 21, 2017</p>						

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		2.9	62.6
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		2.8	52.4
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		3.3	12.2
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,5</sup></b>		3.9	0.5
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>5</sup></b>		2.7	0.1
<b>Construction</b>		2.5	2.6
<b>Construction</b>		2.5	2.6
Construction of buildings	236	1.5	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.0	0.4
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.8	1.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.6	9.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.6	9.1
Food manufacturing	311	3.0	1.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	4.5	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.6	0.5
Paper manufacturing	322	2.9	0.2
Printing and related support activities	323	2.7	0.3
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.7	0.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.7	0.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	5.0	0.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.6	0.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.7	1.4
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.6	0.9
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.3	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.4	0.3

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.3	1.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.8	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	1.8	0.1
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.7	40.1
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		3.2	14.1
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		3.0	3.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.8	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	4.2	1.4
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.6	0.4
<b>Retail trade</b>		3.0	7.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.9	0.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	5.7	0.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.0	1.0
Food and beverage stores	445	3.2	1.1
Health and personal care stores	446	1.2	0.2
Gasoline stations	447	2.2	0.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.6	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.1	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	4.8	2.4
Nonstore retailers	454	2.9	0.3
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		3.9	3.2
Truck transportation	484	4.4	1.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.2	0.2
Couriers and messengers	492	4.3	0.3
Warehousing and storage	493	4.4	0.6
<b>Utilities</b>		3.2	0.4



Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
Utilities	221	3.2	0.4
Information		--	--
Information		--	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.0	1.4
Finance and insurance		0.6	0.7
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.7	0.7
Real estate	531	2.6	0.5
Professional and business services		1.4	4.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.7	1.0
Management of companies and enterprises		1.1	0.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.3	2.7
Administrative and support services	561	2.1	2.2
Waste management and remediation services	562	6.6	0.4
Educational and health services		3.7	12.5
Educational services		1.2	0.4

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		4.0	12.1
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.3	2.1
Hospitals	622	5.0	5.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.2	3.7
Social assistance	624	2.3	1.1
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		3.1	5.8
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		4.3	1.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	8.4	0.5
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	4.5	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.9	0.5
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		3.0	4.8
Accommodation	721	4.6	1.2
Food services and drinking places	722	2.7	3.6
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		2.9	1.5
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		2.9	1.5
Personal and laundry services	812	3.9	0.7
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.7	0.2
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		3.6	10.2
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		5.5	0.3
<b>Construction</b>		5.5	0.3

Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<b>Construction</b>		5.5	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	5.5	0.3
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		3.1	7.0
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.1	6.9
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		4.2	0.6
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		3.6	0.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	3.4	0.2
<b>Utilities</b>		4.8	0.3
Utilities	221	4.8	0.3
<b>Educational and health services</b>		3.1	4.3
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		5.3	1.4
Hospitals	622	5.9	0.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.5	0.2
<b>Public administration</b>		2.6	1.3
<b>Public administration</b>		2.6	1.3

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where</p> <p>N = number of injuries EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p><sup>8</sup> Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 21, 2017</p>			

Table 5. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Missouri, 2015

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	19.5	3.2	1.4	0.5	1.8	12.7	4.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.7
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b>	17.8	2.5	1.1	0.1	2.0	12.0	3.3	0.5	0.2	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.4	2.3
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>	43.4	3.2	2.4	--	9.4	28.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.3	1.0
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,4</sup></b>	40.5	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction <sup>4</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Construction	4.6	--	2.3	--	--	2.3	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Manufacturing	58.9	4.1	1.6	--	13.6	39.3	1.5	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.3	1.0
<b>Service-providing</b>	11.6	2.3	0.8	--	0.2	8.1	1.7	0.4	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	1.2
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>5</sup></b>	11.5	2.0	0.7	--	0.5	8.2	0.5	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.4
Wholesale trade	3.6	--	--	--	--	2.3	( <sup>b</sup> )	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	--	( <sup>b</sup> )
Retail trade	13.0	1.0	--	--	--	11.3	0.3	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.3
Transportation and warehousing <sup>5</sup>	12.4	--	--	--	--	8.6	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.1
Utilities	51.9	42.0	--	--	--	--	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
<b>Information</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	2.0	--	--	--	--	1.3	( <sup>b</sup> )	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Finance and insurance	2.2	--	--	--	--	1.3	( <sup>b</sup> )	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b>	4.7	--	--	--	--	3.8	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	--	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5.7	--	--	--	--	5.2	0.1	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	--	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	5.1	--	--	--	--	3.7	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
<b>Educational and health services</b>	23.5	5.5	1.3	--	--	16.4	0.8	0.2	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.6
Educational services	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Health care and social assistance	25.2	5.7	1.4	--	--	17.7	0.8	0.2	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.5
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>	12.5	2.4	--	--	--	8.7	0.2	( <sup>b</sup> )	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	15.3	--	--	--	--	9.8	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Accommodation and food services	12.1	2.2	--	--	--	8.5	0.2	( <sup>b</sup> )	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.1
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Other services (except public administration)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
<b>State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	30.9	8.1	3.2	2.7	--	16.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.5
<b>State government<sup>3</sup></b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>3</sup></b>	26.3	6.5	--	--	--	17.6	0.6	0.1	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.4

**Table 5. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Missouri, 2015**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N = number of illnesses</li> <li>EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year</li> <li>20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</li> </ul> <p><sup>2</sup> North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2012.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System Manual</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 21, 2017</p>												

Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		3.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6
<b>Private industry<sup>5</sup></b>		3.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.5
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		3.7	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.8
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>5,6</sup></b>		4.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.3
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>6</sup></b>		2.9	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.8
<b>Construction</b>		2.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.0
<b>Construction</b>		2.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.0
Construction of buildings	236	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8
Nonresidential building construction	2362	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.7
Utility system construction	2371	3.5	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.8
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	3.0	0.7	--	0.5	2.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.9	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	3.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.9
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	0.7	--	--	--	--
Roofing contractors	23816	3.9	1.3	1.2	--	2.6
Building equipment contractors	2382	2.8	2.1	1.7	0.3	0.8
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	4.0	3.3	2.8	0.5	0.7
Building finishing contractors	2383	2.2	1.9	1.5	--	0.4
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	5.1	4.4	--	--	--
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	3.3	2.4	1.2	--	0.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.0

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Food manufacturing	311	4.0	2.5	0.7	1.8	1.5
Animal food manufacturing	3111	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	--
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	4.5	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.4
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	4.7	3.1	0.4	2.8	1.5
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	3.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	4.8	3.0	--	2.1	1.8
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.7	3.5	2.0	1.5	4.1
Paper manufacturing	322	3.1	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.2
Printing and related support activities	323	2.8	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.6
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.8
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	4.2	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.8
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	5.5	2.9	1.3	1.6	2.6
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	9.5	3.9	--	2.8	5.6
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	6.2	3.7	1.7	2.0	2.5
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.4	4.0	1.5	2.5	2.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.9	1.6	0.7	1.0	3.2
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	7.5	1.9	0.9	1.0	5.6
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	4.7	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.2
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	2.3	--	--	--	1.5
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.7	1.0	--	0.7	2.7
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	2.3	--	--	--	2.0
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	4.3	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.9
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	4.6	1.5	1.2	0.3	3.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.5	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	5.8	3.0	1.2	1.8	2.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.8	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.4
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		3.3	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.2



**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		3.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.9	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.7
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	4.2	3.3	0.8	2.6	0.9
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	4.6	4.0	1.3	2.7	0.5
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4234	1.0	0.8	--	0.5	0.2
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	1.7	1.1	1.1	--	--
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	2.4	1.9	0.8	1.1	--
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	2.2	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.0
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	4.3	3.1	1.1	2.0	1.2
Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	7.6	4.6	2.3	--	--
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	5.3	4.4	1.5	2.9	0.9
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	2.7	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.3
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.6	1.1	0.3	--	0.5
<b>Retail trade</b>		3.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.0
Automobile dealers	4411	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	5.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.1	2.8	1.1	1.7	1.3
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	4.6	3.2	1.4	1.8	1.4
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	2.0	1.2	--	1.2	--
Food and beverage stores	445	3.4	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.3
Grocery stores	4451	3.5	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.3
Specialty food stores	4452	1.6	1.2	1.1	--	--
Health and personal care stores	446	1.2	0.4	--	--	0.8
Gasoline stations	447	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.8	1.1	--	0.5	0.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.1
General merchandise stores	452	5.1	3.3	0.9	2.3	1.9

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Department stores	4521	3.9	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.6
Other general merchandise stores	4529	5.7	3.6	0.9	2.7	2.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	--	0.8	0.4	--	1.4
Nonstore retailers	454	3.0	1.8	--	1.0	1.1
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	1.7	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.5
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		4.1	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.3
Truck transportation	484	4.5	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.6
General freight trucking	4841	4.3	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.6
Specialized freight trucking	4842	5.1	3.6	2.5	1.1	1.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.3	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.9
Couriers and messengers	492	4.5	3.4	2.2	1.3	1.1
Warehousing and storage	493	4.6	3.6	1.5	2.0	1.1
<b>Utilities</b>		3.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	2.5
Utilities	221	3.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	2.5
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	4.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	3.3
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.4	0.3	--	0.2	--
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.6	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.5
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	0.1	0.1	--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		2.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.2

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Real estate	531	2.6	1.7	0.5	1.1	--
Rental and leasing services	532	--	1.1	1.0	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>		1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		2.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.0
Administrative and support services	561	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.9
Waste management and remediation services	562	6.8	4.3	1.8	2.5	2.5
<b>Educational and health services</b>		4.0	1.6	0.5	1.0	2.4
<b>Educational services</b>		1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		4.3	1.7	0.6	1.1	2.6
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.9
Offices of physicians	6211	1.8	0.2	--	--	1.7
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	0.3	0.3	--	0.2	--
Outpatient care centers	6214	1.8	--	--	--	1.7
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	6215	1.8	--	--	--	1.3
Home health care services	6216	4.1	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.7
Hospitals	622	5.3	1.7	0.5	1.2	3.6
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	5.1	1.6	0.5	1.1	3.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.5	3.4	1.1	2.3	3.1
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	6.8	4.1	1.4	2.7	2.7
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	4.2	1.5	0.6	0.9	2.7

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	5.4	2.2	0.7	1.5	3.3
Other residential care facilities	6239	15.7	7.0	1.6	5.4	8.7
Social assistance	624	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.9
Individual and family services	6241	3.0	1.7	0.8	--	1.2
Community food and housing, and emergency and other relief services	6242	1.6	--	--	--	1.2
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		3.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.9
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		4.4	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	8.5	3.9	1.8	2.1	4.6
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	5.0	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.2
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		3.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.9
Accommodation	721	4.8	2.5	1.3	1.1	2.4
Traveler accommodation	7211	5.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.4
Food services and drinking places	722	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.8
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		3.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.7
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		3.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.7
Personal and laundry services	812	3.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.3
<b>State and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		3.9	1.6	0.7	0.8	2.3
<b>State government<sup>5</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		6.2	1.1	1.1	--	5.2

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Construction</b>		6.2	1.1	1.1	--	5.2
<b>Construction</b>		6.2	1.1	1.1	--	5.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.2	1.1	1.1	--	5.2
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	6.8	1.4	1.4	--	5.4
<b>Local government<sup>5</sup></b>		3.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.8
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.8
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		4.5	3.7	2.3	1.3	0.9
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		4.0	3.8	3.6	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.1	3.8	3.8	--	--
<b>Utilities</b>		5.0	3.5	1.2	2.4	1.5
Utilities	221	5.0	3.5	1.2	2.4	1.5
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	--	3.9	1.1	2.9	1.4
<b>Educational and health services</b>		3.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.0
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		6.2	2.3	1.6	0.7	3.9

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Hospitals	622	7.4	1.8	0.9	1.0	5.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.5	2.1	--	0.8	2.4
<b>Public administration</b>		2.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.4
<b>Public administration</b>		2.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.4

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>9</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 21, 2017

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		66.8	32.4	15.0	17.4	34.4
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		55.7	28.0	12.9	15.1	27.7
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		13.8	7.3	3.4	3.9	6.5
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,5</sup></b>		0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>5</sup></b>		0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		2.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.0
<b>Construction</b>		2.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.0
Construction of buildings	236	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nonresidential building construction	2362	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Utility system construction	2371	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	( <sup>8</sup> )
Roofing contractors	23816	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	0.1
Building equipment contractors	2382	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Building finishing contractors	2383	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	( <sup>8</sup> )
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>		10.6	5.5	2.2	3.3	5.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>		10.6	5.5	2.2	3.3	5.1
Food manufacturing	311	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.6
Animal food manufacturing	3111	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1



**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Paper manufacturing	322	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	0.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Machinery manufacturing	333	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Service-providing</b>		41.9	20.6	9.5	11.1	21.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		14.6	9.2	4.4	4.8	5.5
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		3.5	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.4
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4234	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	--
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.4
Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	--
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	0.4	0.3	0.1	--	0.1
<b>Retail trade</b>		7.4	4.2	1.9	2.3	3.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Automobile dealers	4411	0.6	0.3	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	--
Food and beverage stores	445	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Grocery stores	4451	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Specialty food stores	4452	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Health and personal care stores	446	0.2	0.1	--	--	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	0.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	2.5	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.9
Department stores	4521	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other general merchandise stores	4529	2.0	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	--	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	0.1
Nonstore retailers	454	0.3	0.2	--	0.1	0.1
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		3.3	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.0
Truck transportation	484	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.6
General freight trucking	4841	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Specialized freight trucking	4842	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.2	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
<b>Utilities</b>		0.4	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.1	0.3
Utilities	221	0.4	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.1	0.3
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	0.3	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.1	0.3
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		1.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.7	0.1	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.6
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.3	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Real estate	531	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	--
Rental and leasing services	532	--	0.1	0.1	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>		4.5	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.3
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		2.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.1

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support services	561	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Educational and health services</b>		13.3	5.3	1.8	3.5	8.0
<b>Educational services</b>		0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		12.9	5.1	1.7	3.4	7.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.7
Offices of physicians	6211	0.6	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	0.6
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Outpatient care centers	6214	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	0.2
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	6215	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>8</sup> )
Home health care services	6216	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hospitals	622	5.6	1.8	0.5	1.3	3.8
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	5.1	1.6	0.5	1.1	3.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.9	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.8
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	2.4	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other residential care facilities	6239	0.5	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2	0.3
Social assistance	624	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Individual and family services	6241	0.9	0.6	0.3	--	0.4
Community food and housing, and emergency and other relief services	6242	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		6.1	2.6	1.4	1.1	3.5
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		4.9	2.0	1.2	0.8	3.0

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Accommodation	721	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
Traveler accommodation	7211	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
Food services and drinking places	722	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.5	2.4
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		1.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		1.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9
Personal and laundry services	812	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.2	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.1
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		11.1	4.5	2.1	2.4	6.6
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.2
<b>Construction</b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.2
<b>Construction</b>		0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.2
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	0.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )	0.1
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		7.5	3.4	1.8	1.7	4.1
<b>Service-providing</b>		7.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	4.0

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		0.3	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	--
<b>Utilities</b>		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Utilities	221	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Educational and health services</b>		4.7	1.9	0.8	1.1	2.7
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		1.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0
Hospitals	622	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.2	0.1	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
<b>Public administration</b>		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7
<b>Public administration</b>		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2015**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012

<sup>3</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>8</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 21, 2017

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		19.5	3.2	1.4	0.5	1.8	12.7
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		17.8	2.5	1.1	0.1	2.0	12.0
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		43.4	3.2	2.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	9.4	28.1
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,6</sup></b>		40.5	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>6</sup></b>		( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		4.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.3
<b>Construction</b>		4.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.3
Construction of buildings	236	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Specialty trade contractors	238	6.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	3.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>		58.9	4.1	1.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	13.6	39.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>		58.9	4.1	1.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	13.6	39.3
Food manufacturing	311	103.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	34.7	65.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing	321	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Paper manufacturing	322	26.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Printing and related support activities	323	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Chemical manufacturing	325	20.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	41.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.4	20.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	--
Primary metal manufacturing	331	83.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	72.0
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	13.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	5.2	6.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	31.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.4	13.8



**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	154.2	7.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	13.8	129.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Service-providing</b>		11.6	2.3	0.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.2	8.1
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		11.5	2.0	0.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.5	8.2
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		3.6	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	2.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	6.0	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.4
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
<b>Retail trade</b>		13.0	1.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	13.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	13.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Food and beverage stores	445	15.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	13.4
Health and personal care stores	446	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Gasoline stations	447	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
General merchandise stores	452	32.0	3.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	25.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Nonstore retailers	454	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		12.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	8.6
Truck transportation	484	7.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--

Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Couriers and messengers	492	25.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	25.1
Warehousing and storage	493	23.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	17.1
<b>Utilities</b>		51.9	42.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Utilities	221	51.9	42.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		2.0	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.3
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		2.2	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Real estate	531	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Rental and leasing services	532	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b>		4.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	3.8
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		5.7	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	5.2
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		5.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	3.7

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Administrative and support services	561	4.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Educational and health services</b>		23.5	5.5	1.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	16.4
<b>Educational services</b>		8.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		25.2	5.7	1.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	17.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	23.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	21.3
Hospitals	622	33.3	8.8	2.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	21.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	27.8	11.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	14.6
Social assistance	624	8.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	6.8
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		12.5	2.4	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	8.7
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		15.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	9.8
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	12.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	10.2
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		12.1	2.2	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	8.5
Accommodation	721	16.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Food services and drinking places	722	11.3	1.9	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	8.1
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Personal and laundry services	812	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )

Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		30.9	8.1	3.2	2.7	--	16.8
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		71.5	47.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		71.5	47.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		71.5	47.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	71.5	47.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		26.3	6.5	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	17.6
<b>Service-providing</b>		24.9	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	18.1
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		31.1	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	22.9
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		47.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	47.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	69.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	69.0
<b>Utilities</b>		--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Utilities	221	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Educational and health services</b>		26.9	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	17.0

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		93.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	91.1
Hospitals	622	157.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	153.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Public administration</b>		--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 21, 2017

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2015**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>3</sup></b>		4.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.7
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b>		3.3	0.5	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.4	2.3
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>		1.6	0.1	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3	1.0
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,5</sup></b>		0.1	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>5</sup></b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Construction of buildings	236	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Specialty trade contractors	238	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Manufacturing</b>		1.5	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3	1.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>		1.5	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3	1.0
Food manufacturing	311	0.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1	0.2
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing	321	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Paper manufacturing	322	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Printing and related support activities	323	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Chemical manufacturing	325	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2015**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	0.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1	0.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Service-providing</b>		1.7	0.4	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.2
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		0.5	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.4
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
<b>Retail trade</b>		0.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Food and beverage stores	445	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Health and personal care stores	446	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Gasoline stations	447	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
General merchandise stores	452	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Nonstore retailers	454	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Truck transportation	484	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2015**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Couriers and messengers	492	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Warehousing and storage	493	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Utilities</b>		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Utilities	221	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Real estate	531	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Rental and leasing services	532	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b>		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	0.1
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		0.1	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	0.1
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )



**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2015**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Administrative and support services	561	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Waste management and remediation services	562	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Educational and health services</b>		0.8	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.6
<b>Educational services</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		0.8	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2
Hospitals	622	0.4	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.2	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Social assistance	624	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Accommodation	721	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Food services and drinking places	722	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Personal and laundry services	812	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2015

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>		0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.5
<b>State government<sup>3</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>3</sup></b>		0.6	0.1	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.4
<b>Service-providing</b>		0.5	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.4
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Utilities</b>		--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Utilities	221	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Educational and health services</b>		0.4	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2015**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2
Hospitals	622	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Public administration</b>		--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

<sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 21, 2017

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		2.9	62.6	2.5	2.2
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		2.8	52.4	2.4	2.3
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		3.3	12.2	3.7	3.4
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,5</sup></b>		3.9	0.5	14.5	14.3
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction<sup>5</sup></b>		2.7	0.1	0.6	0.4
<b>Construction</b>		2.5	2.6	12.1	11.5
<b>Construction</b>		2.5	2.6	12.1	11.5
Construction of buildings	236	1.5	0.3	24.9	24.0
Nonresidential building construction	2362	1.6	0.2	22.0	22.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.0	0.4	22.9	23.2
Utility system construction	2371	3.5	0.2	32.2	32.3
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	3.0	0.2	34.4	35.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.8	1.8	15.3	14.7
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	3.0	0.4	29.6	27.6
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	51.1	53.0
Roofing contractors	23816	3.9	0.1	41.8	41.5
Building equipment contractors	2382	2.8	0.9	23.7	23.0
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	3.8	0.5	34.4	34.2
Building finishing contractors	2383	2.2	0.2	40.2	43.5
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	5.1	0.1	50.9	64.8
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	3.3	0.3	32.6	25.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.6	9.1	3.4	3.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.6	9.1	3.4	3.2
Food manufacturing	311	3.0	1.1	4.3	4.2
Animal food manufacturing	3111	1.0	( <sup>8</sup> )	23.6	25.2
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	3.4	0.2	17.0	16.7
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	2.9	0.5	2.5	2.6

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	3.1	0.1	20.5	15.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	4.5	0.1	10.7	20.4
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.6	0.5	29.0	23.8
Paper manufacturing	322	2.9	0.2	14.8	14.6
Printing and related support activities	323	2.7	0.3	28.0	27.8
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.7	0.3	14.8	14.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.7	0.6	14.9	15.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	5.0	0.4	15.8	12.6
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	9.2	0.1	1.4	3.6
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	5.5	0.2	21.3	19.7
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.6	0.4	12.9	13.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.7	1.4	12.3	11.5
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	7.4	0.6	21.8	21.5
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	4.2	0.1	16.1	16.5
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	2.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	19.8	20.0
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.6	0.2	50.0	50.4
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	2.1	0.1	30.2	31.5
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	4.2	0.3	8.3	9.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.6	0.9	7.1	7.2
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	4.2	0.2	11.7	11.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.3	0.1	25.8	24.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.4	0.3	6.6	6.6
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.3	1.9	3.3	3.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.8	0.2	23.3	23.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	1.8	0.1	29.2	30.7
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.7	40.1	2.9	2.9
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		3.2	14.1	4.2	4.1
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		3.0	3.4	11.3	11.5
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.8	1.6	18.6	19.3
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	4.1	0.3	29.4	30.1
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	4.6	0.2	38.3	38.9
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4234	1.0	0.1	35.4	34.9

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	1.7	( <sup>b</sup> )	60.9	60.9
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	2.4	0.1	34.4	37.4
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	2.1	0.1	34.5	35.4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	4.2	1.4	15.5	15.4
Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	7.6	0.1	41.8	49.9
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	5.2	0.6	8.6	9.2
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	2.6	0.2	35.3	36.5
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.6	0.4	26.2	28.9
<b>Retail trade</b>		3.0	7.1	5.5	5.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.9	0.7	16.8	16.7
Automobile dealers	4411	2.1	0.5	15.4	14.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	5.7	0.3	37.8	44.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.0	1.0	11.9	10.9
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	4.5	0.9	11.1	11.3
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	2.0	0.1	42.0	38.4
Food and beverage stores	445	3.2	1.1	13.1	13.0
Grocery stores	4451	3.4	1.0	13.6	13.4
Specialty food stores	4452	1.6	( <sup>b</sup> )	33.2	30.7
Health and personal care stores	446	1.2	0.2	40.1	38.1
Gasoline stations	447	2.2	0.5	29.0	29.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.6	0.2	33.0	34.5
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.1	0.1	26.3	29.6
General merchandise stores	452	4.8	2.4	4.3	4.1
Department stores	4521	3.7	0.5	6.7	6.5
Other general merchandise stores	4529	5.3	1.9	5.1	4.9
Nonstore retailers	454	2.9	0.3	48.9	46.9
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	1.6	0.1	21.0	20.7
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		3.9	3.2	5.3	5.2
Truck transportation	484	4.4	1.8	7.5	7.4
General freight trucking	4841	4.2	1.2	7.9	8.1
Specialized freight trucking	4842	5.1	0.6	15.5	15.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.2	0.2	17.6	20.1
Couriers and messengers	492	4.3	0.3	15.4	13.1

Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Warehousing and storage	493	4.4	0.6	12.1	11.9
<b>Utilities</b>		3.2	0.4	24.8	25.6
Utilities	221	3.2	0.4	24.8	25.6
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	3.6	0.3	32.0	32.6
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--
<b>Information</b>		--	--	--	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	20.8	21.8
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		1.0	1.4	19.3	19.6
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.6	0.7	30.5	30.4
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.3	41.8	41.4
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		2.7	0.7	24.1	25.3
Real estate	531	2.6	0.5	25.6	28.4
<b>Professional and business services</b>		1.4	4.3	12.1	12.0
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		0.7	1.0	33.8	33.9
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		1.1	0.7	20.6	21.1
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		2.3	2.7	13.7	13.9
Administrative and support services	561	2.1	2.2	15.9	16.1
Waste management and remediation services	562	6.6	0.4	17.9	19.3
<b>Educational and health services</b>		3.7	12.5	4.8	4.6

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
<b>Educational services</b>		1.2	0.4	12.4	11.5
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		4.0	12.1	4.8	4.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.3	2.1	23.3	22.9
Offices of physicians	6211	1.7	0.6	39.6	41.3
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	55.7	53.7
Outpatient care centers	6214	0.8	0.1	29.8	30.1
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	6215	1.8	0.1	22.7	23.5
Home health care services	6216	3.9	0.5	8.6	10.2
Hospitals	622	5.0	5.2	2.0	2.0
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	4.7	4.7	1.2	1.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.2	3.7	6.8	6.4
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	6.4	2.3	4.2	4.3
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	3.9	0.5	17.3	16.6
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	5.3	0.5	25.9	26.5
Other residential care facilities	6239	15.7	0.5	34.1	33.3
Social assistance	624	2.3	1.1	19.0	19.2
Individual and family services	6241	2.9	0.9	21.7	22.4
<b>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</b>		3.1	5.8	6.2	6.0
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		4.3	1.1	10.7	10.6
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	8.4	0.5	17.2	17.6
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	4.5	0.1	16.4	17.7
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.9	0.5	13.3	15.0
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		3.0	4.8	7.1	7.0
Accommodation	721	4.6	1.2	14.4	14.0
Traveler accommodation	7211	4.9	1.1	14.4	14.1
Food services and drinking places	722	2.7	3.6	8.1	8.0
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		2.9	1.5	25.4	25.6



Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>		2.9	1.5	25.4	25.6
Personal and laundry services	812	3.9	0.7	38.1	39.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.7	0.2	28.3	29.4
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		3.6	10.2	9.8	6.7
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		5.5	0.3	15.1	13.8
<b>Construction</b>		5.5	0.3	15.1	13.8
<b>Construction</b>		5.5	0.3	15.1	13.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	5.5	0.3	15.1	13.8
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	5.6	0.1	35.6	36.6
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		3.1	7.0	10.7	9.8
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.1	6.9	10.8	9.8
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		4.2	0.6	26.3	26.9
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		3.6	0.2	16.4	18.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	3.4	0.2	20.1	21.2
<b>Utilities</b>		4.8	0.3	42.3	43.4

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Utilities	221	4.8	0.3	42.3	43.4
<b>Educational and health services</b>		3.1	4.3	12.7	13.9
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		5.3	1.4	10.1	9.1
Hospitals	622	5.9	0.9	14.8	13.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.5	0.2	6.7	15.3
<b>Public administration</b>		2.6	1.3	34.1	19.4
<b>Public administration</b>		2.6	1.3	34.1	19.4

**Table 10. Incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
<div><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where N = number of injuries EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</div> <div><sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</div> <div><sup>3</sup> <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</div> <div><sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</div> <div><sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div><sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div><sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</div> <div><sup>8</sup> Data too small to be displayed.</div> <div><sup>9</sup> Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining, except oil and gas (NAICS 212), and rail transportation (NAICS 482).</div> <div><sup>10</sup> Percent relative standard error less than 0.05.</div> <div>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.</div> <div>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 21, 2017</div>					

Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and case types, 2013-2015, Missouri

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work <sup>6</sup>			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
All industries including state and local government <sup>3</sup>	3.3	3.3	3.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Private industry <sup>3</sup>	3.2	3.2	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
Goods-producing <sup>3</sup>	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8
Natural resources and mining <sup>3,4</sup>	6.3	4.5	4.3	2.3	3.0	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	4.0	1.5	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting <sup>3</sup>	8.5	5.7	--	2.7	3.8	--	1.2	2.2	--	1.6	1.6	--	--	1.8	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction <sup>4</sup>	2.4	2.6	2.9	1.5	1.8	2.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8
Construction	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.0
Manufacturing	4.0	4.3	4.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.0
Service-providing	3.0	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup>	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.2
Wholesale trade	2.7	3.9	3.0	1.7	2.8	2.2	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8
Retail trade	3.5	3.4	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.3
Transportation and warehousing <sup>5</sup>	4.3	5.2	4.1	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.3
Utilities	3.3	4.3	3.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.7	2.7	2.5
Information	--	2.0	--	--	1.0	--	--	0.9	--	--	0.2	--	--	1.0	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.1	0.2	--	0.5	0.6
Finance and insurance	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	0.1	--	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	--	0.3	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.7	2.3	2.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	--	1.2
Professional and business services	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.0
Educational and health services	4.5	4.4	4.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.8	2.6	2.4
Educational services	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.4	0.8
Health care and social assistance	4.8	4.7	4.3	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.9	2.7	2.6
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	3.1	2.9	3.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.0	1.9	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.7	4.1	4.4	2.0	2.5	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.1
Accommodation and food services	3.0	2.7	3.1	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.1	1.9	1.9
Other services (except public administration)	2.7	1.7	3.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.7
Other services (except public administration)	2.7	1.7	3.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.7
State and local government <sup>3</sup>	--	--	3.9	--	--	1.6	--	--	0.7	--	--	0.8	--	--	2.3
State government <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government <sup>3</sup>	3.4	3.8	3.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.3	2.6	1.8

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>6</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>7</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 21, 2017

# 2015 Case & Demographics

## Private industry

### Private Industry

- There were 12,900 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2015. The incidence rate was 68.6 (per 10,000 full-time workers).
- There were seven median days away from work in private industry in 2015.

### Goods-producing industries

- Goods-producing sectors had 3,400 (26.4%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2015. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sectors was 92.2.
- Private industry goods-producing sectors had ten median days away from work in 2015.
- The manufacturing major industry sector had 2,200 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2015. The incidence rate was 86.2.
- The construction major industry sector had 14 median days away from work in 2015. The incidence rate for construction was 105.9.

### Service-providing industries

- Service-providing sectors had 9,500 (73.6%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2015. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sectors was 62.9.
- Private industry service-providing sectors had seven median days away from work in 2015.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had 4,380 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2015. The incidence rate was 98.7.
- The other services except public administration sector had 15 median days away from work in 2015. The incidence rate was 48.0.

## Gender and Ethnicity

- Male workers accounted for 64.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 35.9% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Male workers had eight median days away from work; female workers had five median days.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 49.1% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 39.8% of the cases.
- American Indian or Alaska Native workers had 20 median days away from work.

## Age of Worker

- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 24.6% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers who were 35 to 44 years old accounted for 23.6%.
- Workers aged 35 to 44 years had 11 median days away from work.

## Years on the Job

- Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 32.4%. Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 31.3% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Workers with five or more years of service had eight median days away from work.

## Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was transportation and material moving occupations with 2,740 (21.2% of the private industry total). This number was statistically significantly less than the number of cases in 2014. Production occupations had 1,820 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2015. This was statistically significantly less than 2014.
- Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations had 37 median days away from work in 2015. Computer and mathematical occupations had 34 median days away from work.
- The worker occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers with 1,030 (8.0% of the total). This number of cases was statistically significantly less than in 2014.
- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand had 920 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2015. This number was statistically significantly decreased from 2014.
- Construction laborers had 48 median days away from work. Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses had 39 median days away from work.

## Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 35.7% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (38.8%).
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 17.5% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Overexertion and bodily reaction was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (33.6%).
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 32.1% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2015.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2- 4 hours, had 22.2% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Monday was the day of the week accounting for 18.8% of the injuries and illnesses; Wednesday was the day of the week accounting for 18.5% of the injuries and illnesses

## State Government

### Goods- Producing Industries

- There were 50 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri state government goods-producing industries in 2015. The incidence rate was 107.3.
- There were 50 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Missouri state government construction major industry sector in 2015. The incidence rate was 107.3.
- There were seven median days away from work in state government goods-producing industries and also in state government construction in 2015.

## Gender

- Male workers accounted for 100.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

## Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was construction and extraction occupations with 50 (100% of the state government goods-producing total).

## Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness in 40.0% of the cases for total goods-producing sectors and construction.
- Lower extremities was the part of body accounting for 40.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for total goods-producing sectors as well as construction.
- Falls, slips, trips was the event or exposure in 40.0% of the cases for total goods-producing sectors and construction.
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 40.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the total goods-producing sectors as well as construction.

## **Local government**

### **Local government**

- There were 1,780 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government in 2015. The incidence rate was 79.7.
- There were seven median days away from work in local government in 2015, down from 20 in 2014.

## **Service-Providing Industries**

- There were 1,740 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government service-providing sectors in 2015. The incidence rate was 79.7.
- There were 790 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the education and health services major industry sector in 2015. The incidence rate was 56.5. There were 510 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the public administration major industry sector in 2015. The incidence rate was 102.8.
- There were seven median days away from work in local government service-providing industries, down from 20 in 2014.
- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector was 234.6 in 2015. There were 310 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- There were ten median days away from work in local government trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector in 2015.

## **Gender and Ethnicity**

- Male workers accounted for 55.6% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government. Female workers accounted for 44.4% of the injuries and illnesses.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 62.9% of the injuries and illnesses in local government. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 36.5% of the cases.
- Male workers had seven median days away from work; female workers had 11 median days.
- White workers had seven median days away from work.

## **Age of Worker**

- Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 32.0% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 55 to 64 accounted for 22.5%.
- Workers aged 20 to 24 years had 27 median days away from work. Workers aged 45 to 54 years had 20 median days away from work.

## **Years on the Job**

- Workers with more than 5 years of service accounted for 51.1%. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 34.3% of the injuries and illnesses.

- Workers with 1 to 5 years of service had 22 median days away from work.

## Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was transportation and material moving occupations with 330 (18.5% of the local government total).  
Protective service occupations had 210 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. This was statistically significantly decreased from 690 in 2014.
- Food preparation and serving related occupations had 60 median days away from work.
- The worker occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was personal care aides with 190 (10.7% of the total).
- Emergency medical technicians and paramedics had 57 median days away from work.

## Event Characteristics

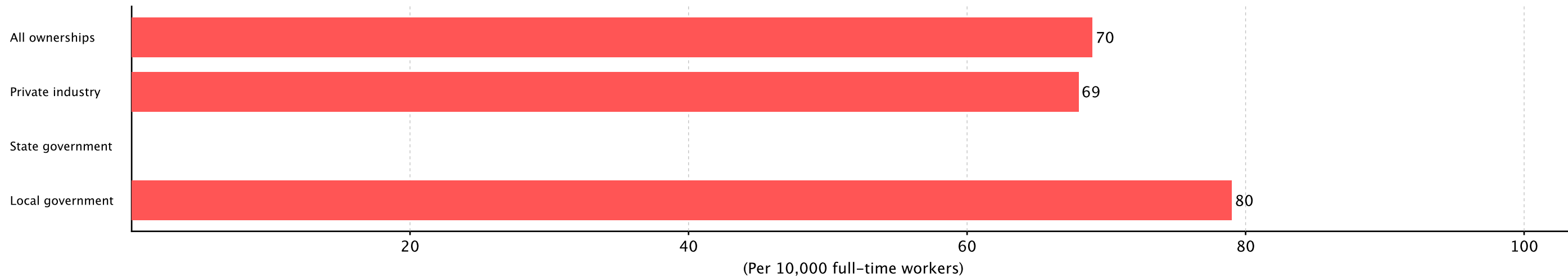
- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 27.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Lower extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (25.3%). Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for the 24.7% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Person, injured or ill worker, was the source of injury, illness accounting for 29.8% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Overexertion and bodily reaction was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (38.8%).
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 42.1% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government in 2015.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2-4 hours, had 28.1% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Friday was the day of the week accounting for 29.2% of the injuries and illnesses.



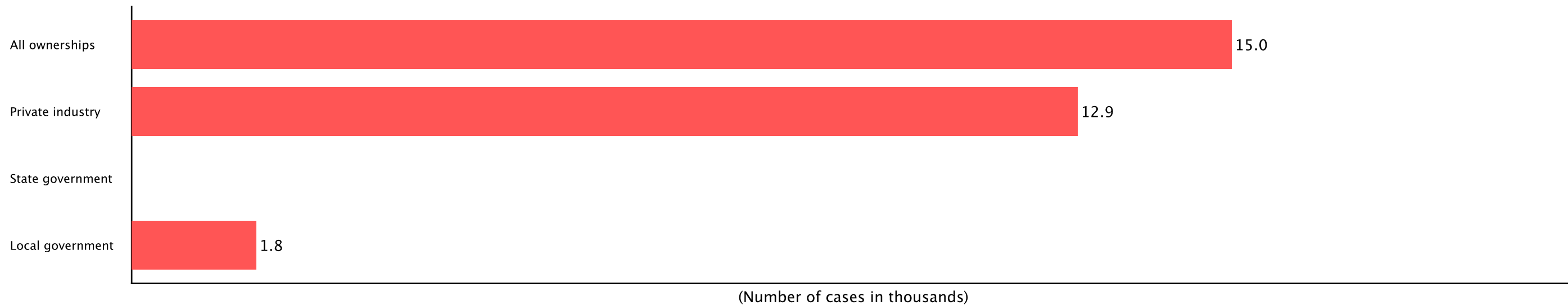
Rate and Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2015

Ownership	Rates	Counts in thousands
All ownerships	70	15.0
Private industry	69	12.9
State government	-	-
Local government	80	1.8

Chart 1. Rate of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2015



Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2015



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011-2015

Year	Service-providing	Goods-producing
2011	10,760	3,650
2012	10,150	4,010
2013	11,080	3,790
2014	11,140	4,010
2015	9,500	3,400

Chart 2. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011–2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

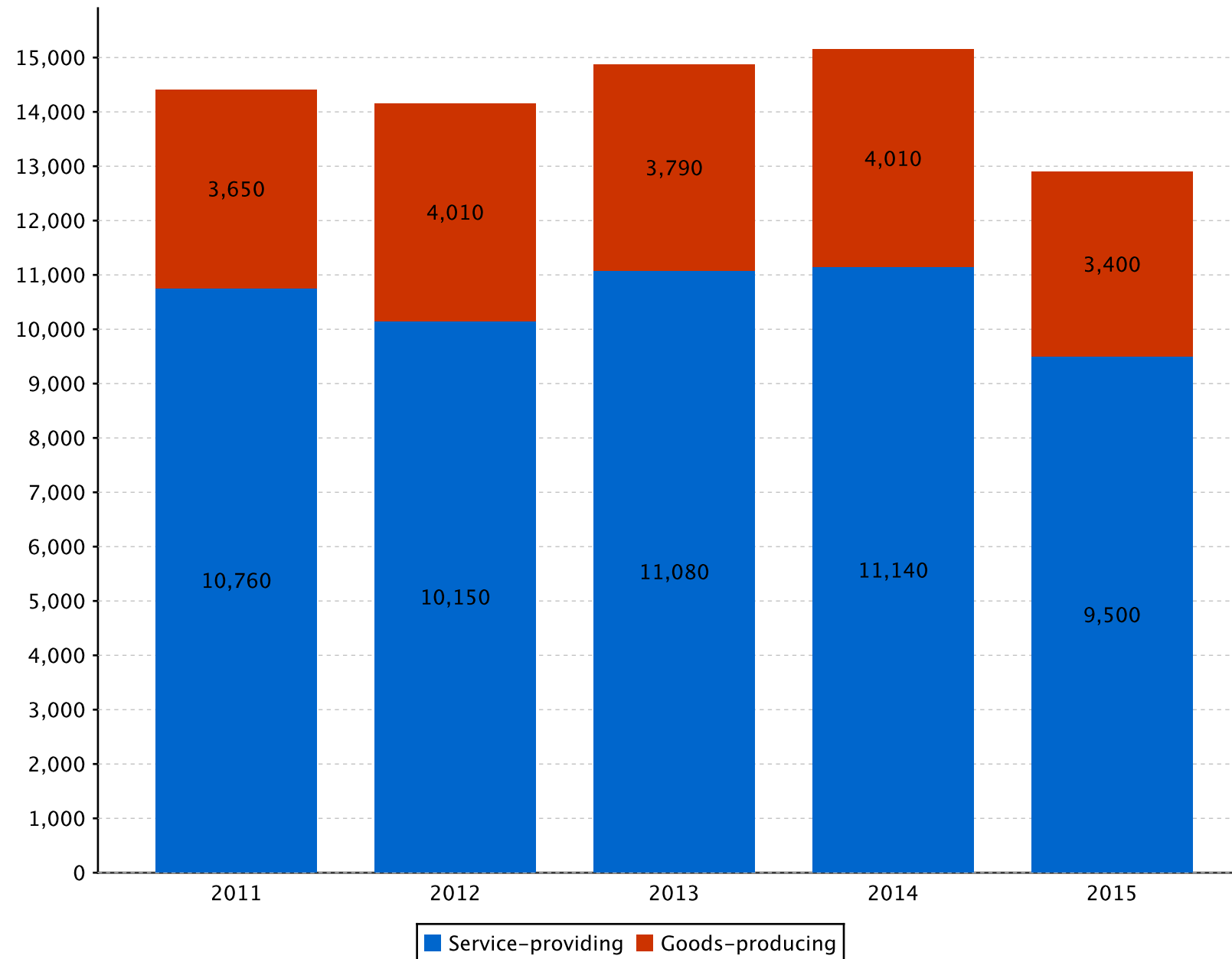
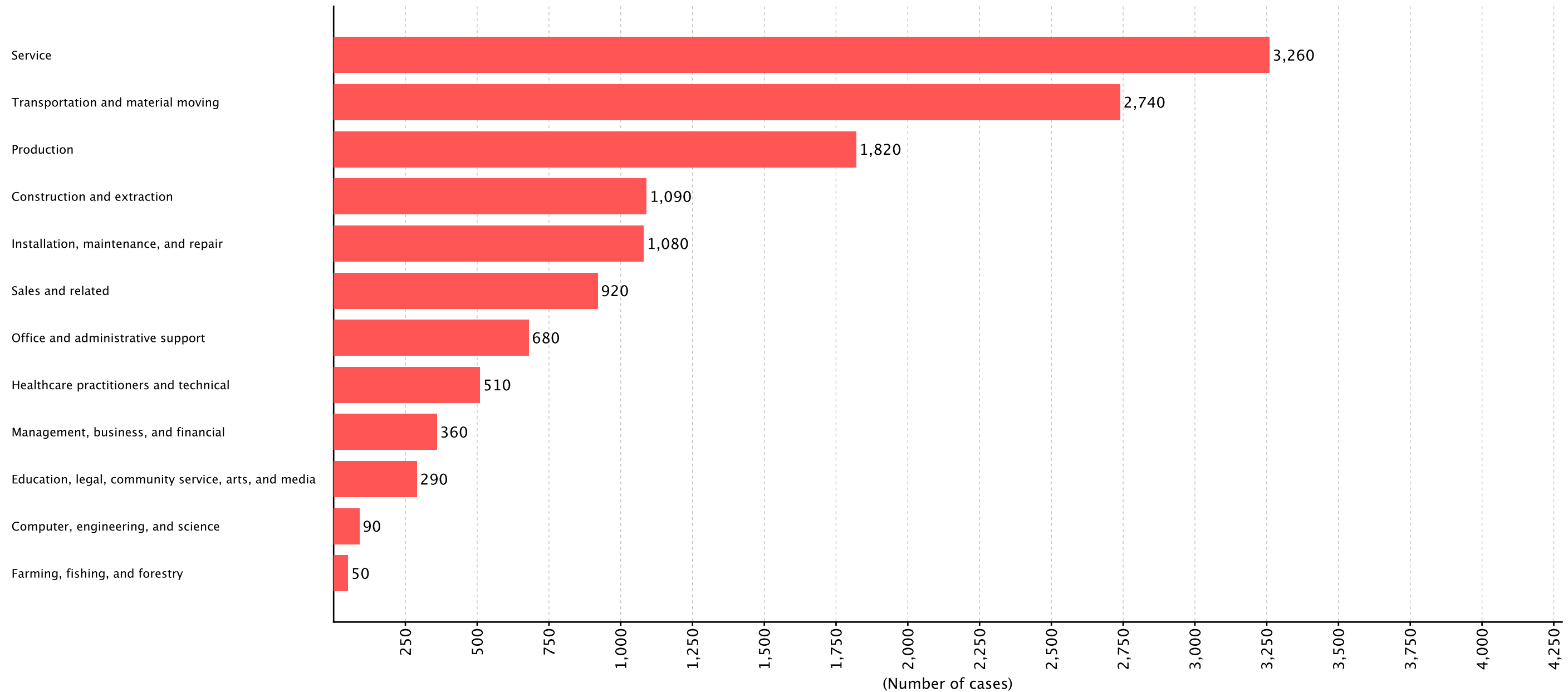
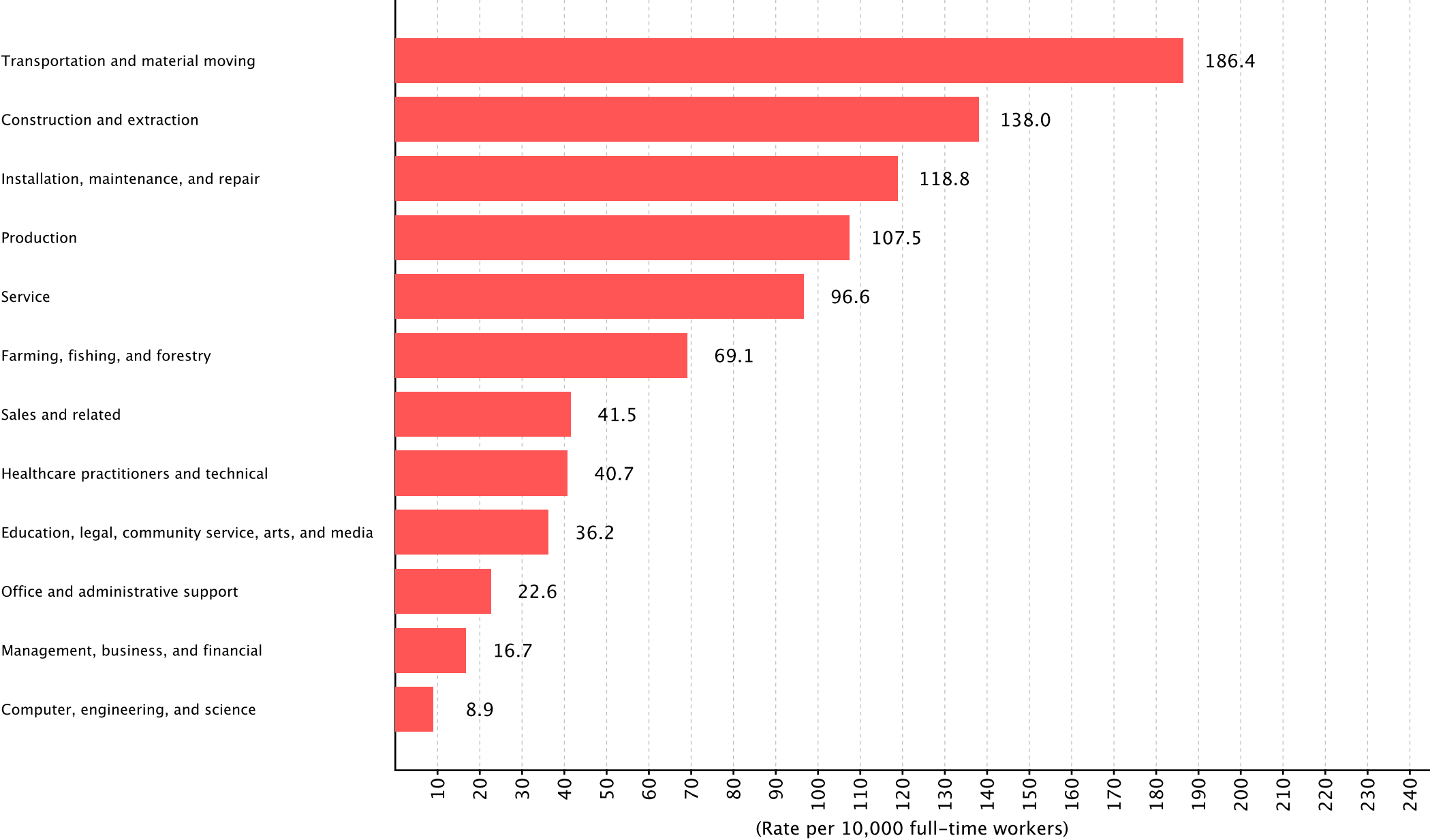


Chart 3. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2015



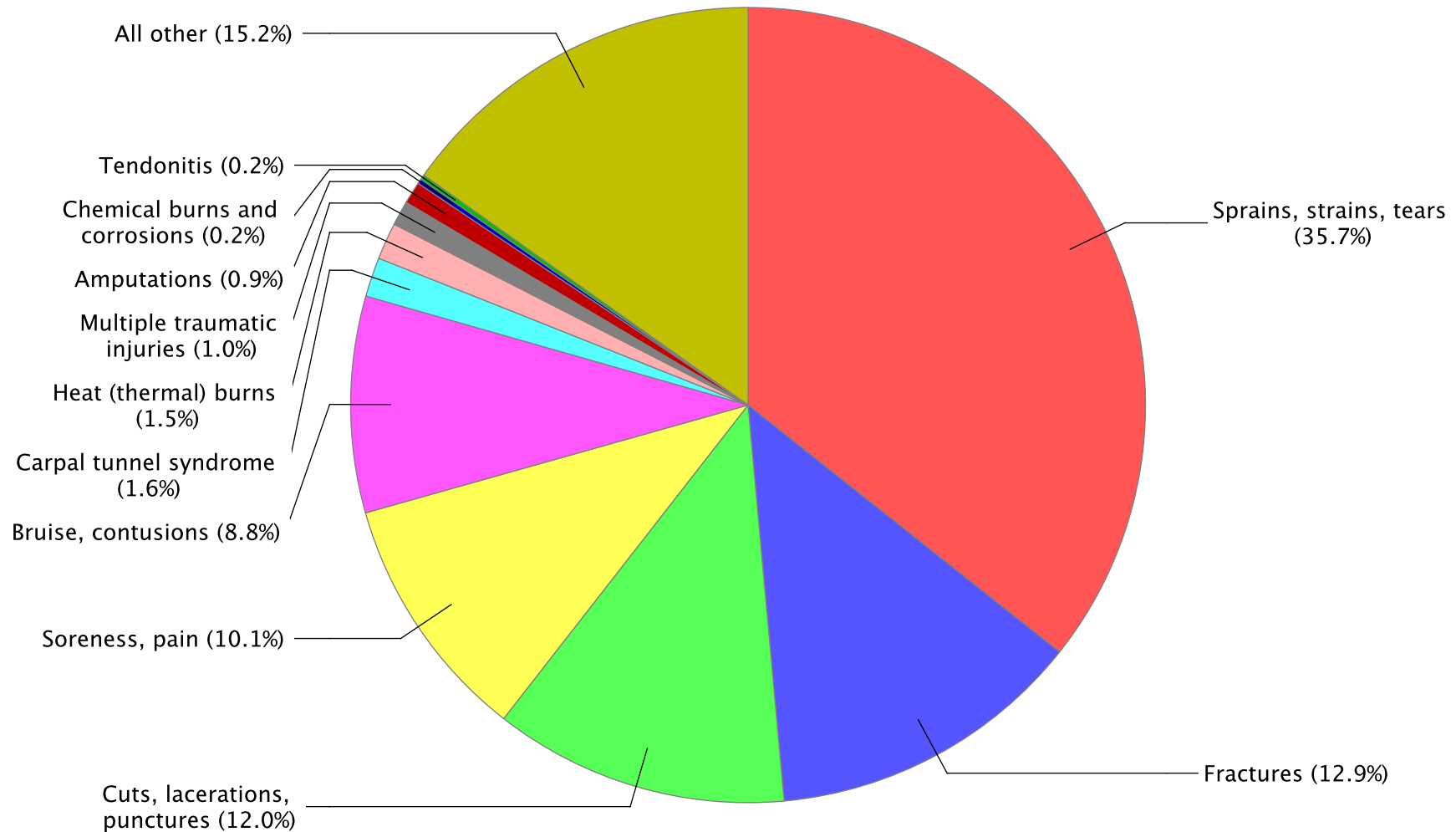
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Chart 4. Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2015



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Chart 5. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, private industry, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 12,900]



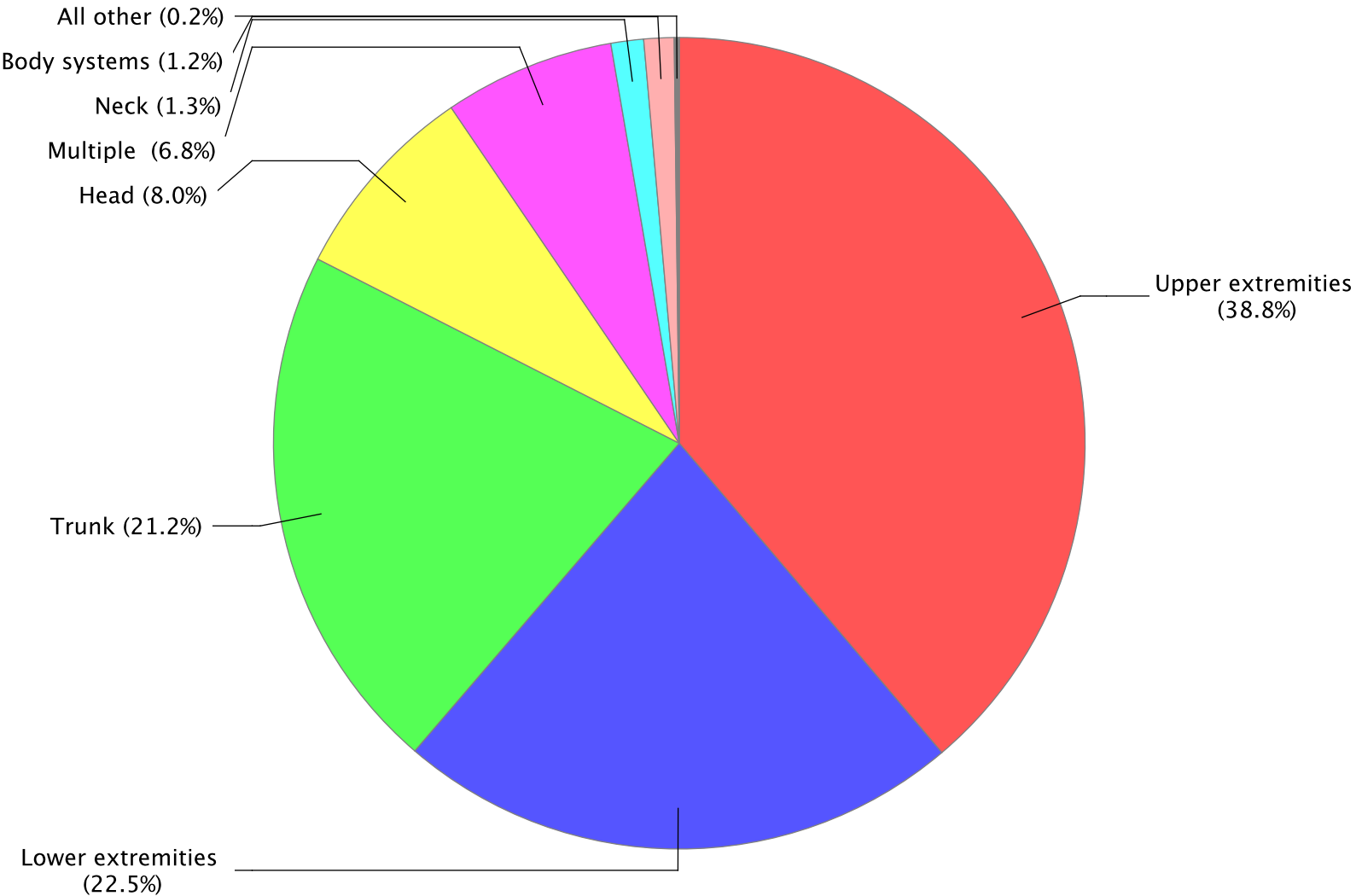
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 12,900]

Category	Value
Upper extremities	5,010
Lower extremities	2,900
Trunk	2,730
Head	1,030
Multiple	880
Neck	170
Body systems	160
All other	20

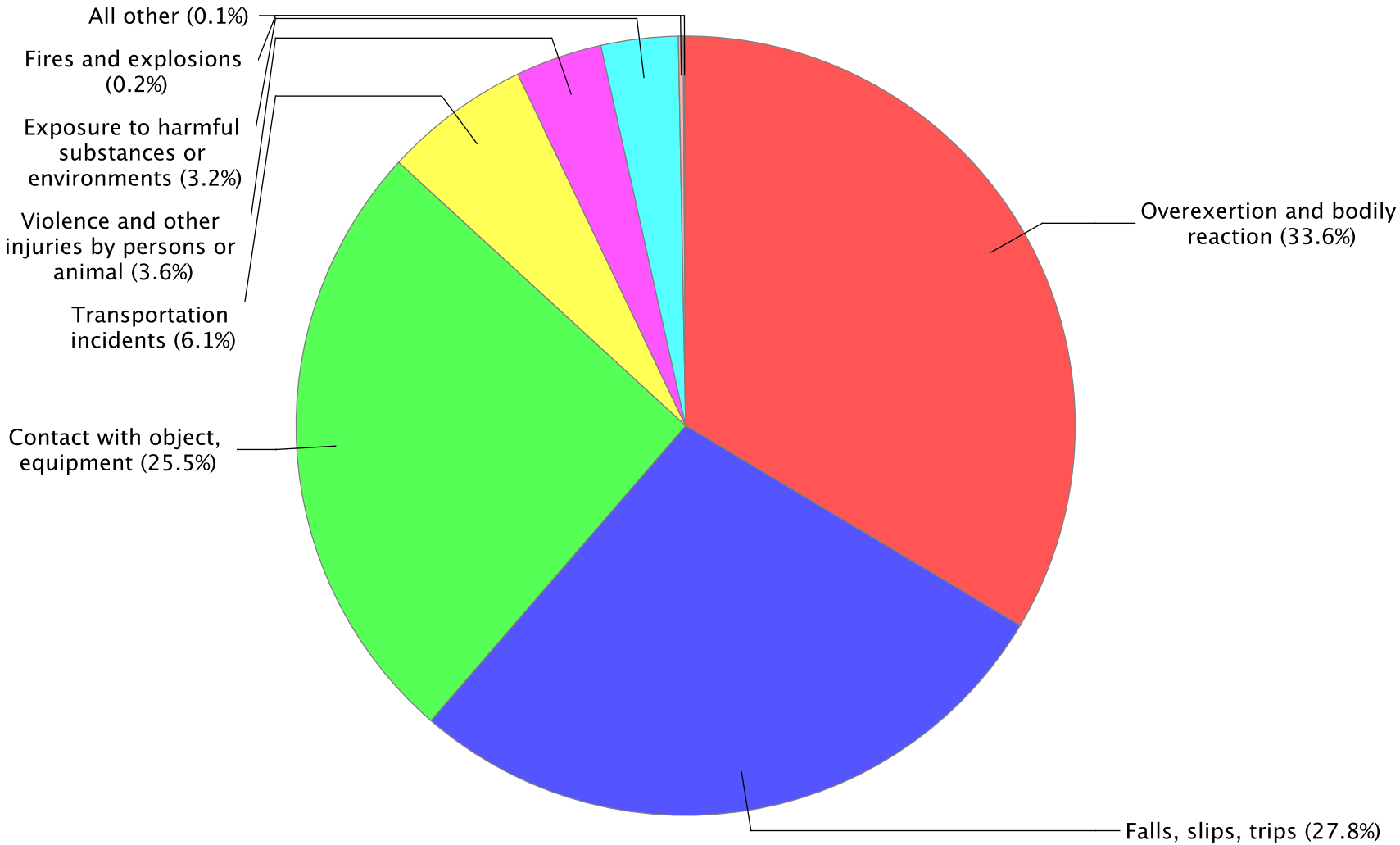


Chart 6. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 12,900]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Chart 7. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, private industry, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 12,900 ]

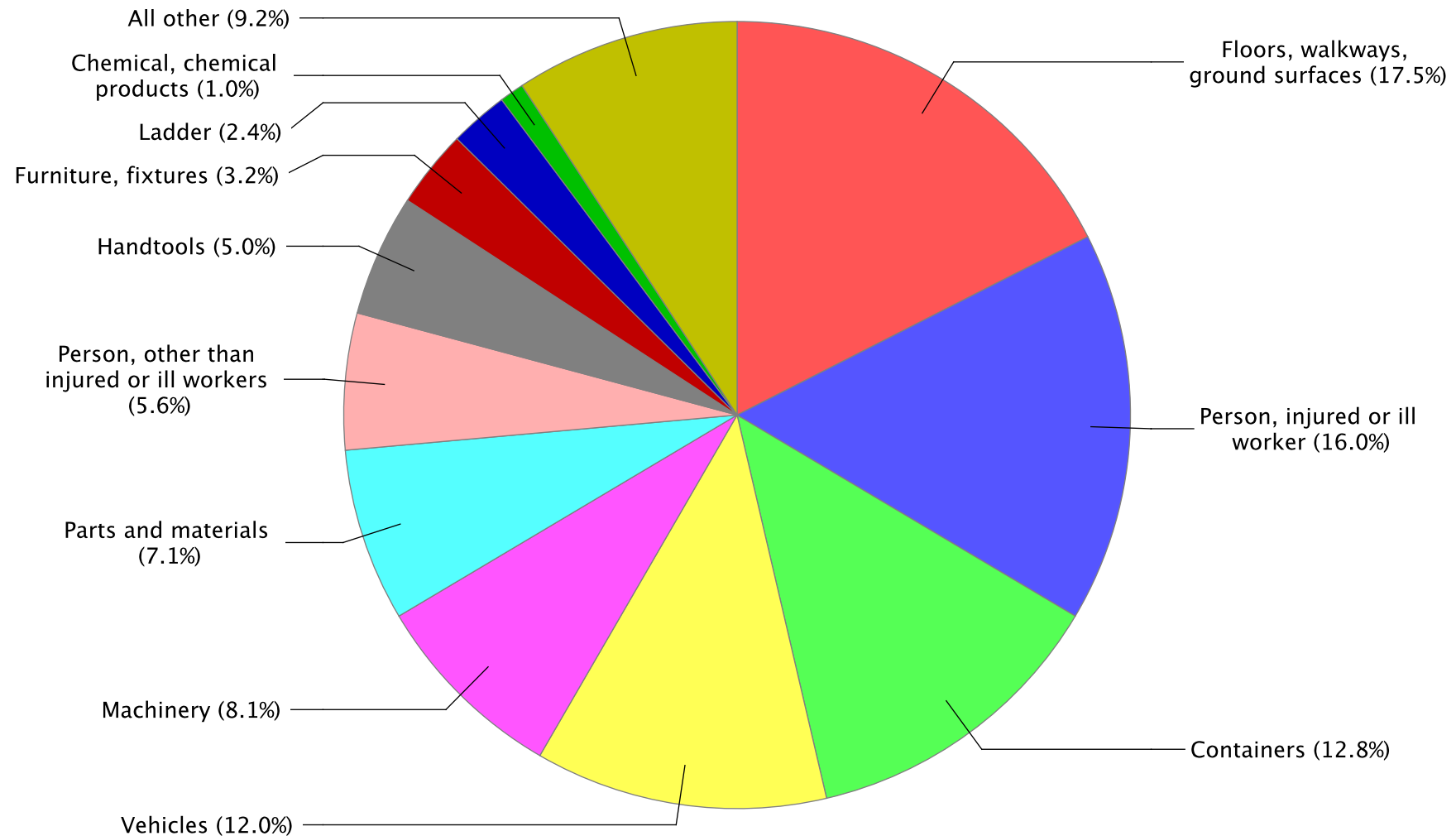


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 12,900]

Category	Value
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,260
Person, injured or ill worker	2,070
Containers	1,650
Vehicles	1,550
Machinery	1,050
Parts and materials	920
Person, other than injured or ill workers	720
Handtools	640
Furniture, fixtures	410
Ladder	310
Chemical, chemical products	130
All other	1,190

Chart 8. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 12,900 ]

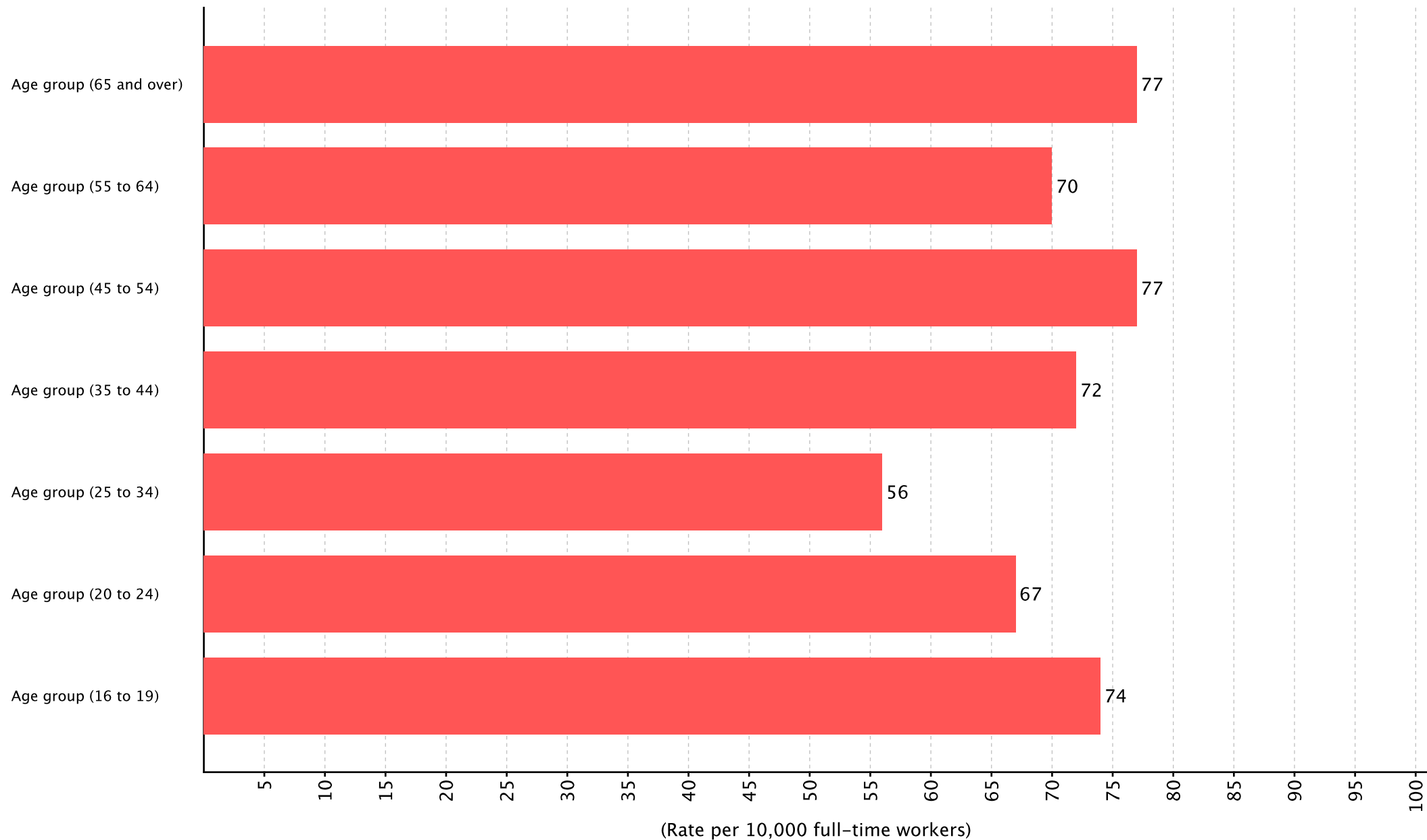


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Incidence rate by age of worker, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	77
Age group (55 to 64)	70
Age group (45 to 54)	77
Age group (35 to 44)	72
Age group (25 to 34)	56
Age group (20 to 24)	67
Age group (16 to 19)	74

Chart 9. Incidence rate by age of worker, private industry, Missouri, 2015

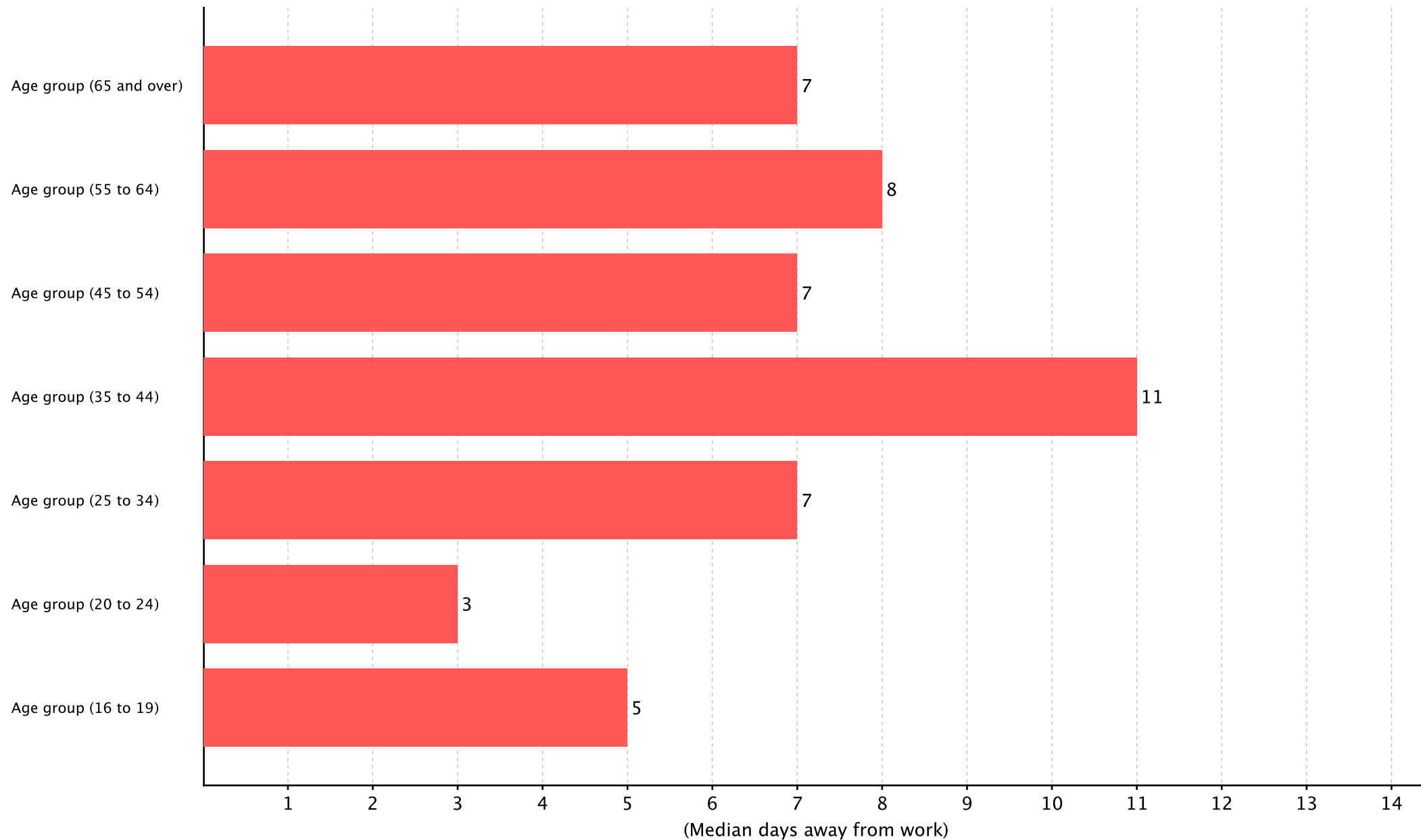


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , private industry, Missouri, 2015

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	7
Age group (55 to 64)	8
Age group (45 to 54)	7
Age group (35 to 44)	11
Age group (25 to 34)	7
Age group (20 to 24)	3
Age group (16 to 19)	5

Chart 10. Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , private industry, Missouri, 2015



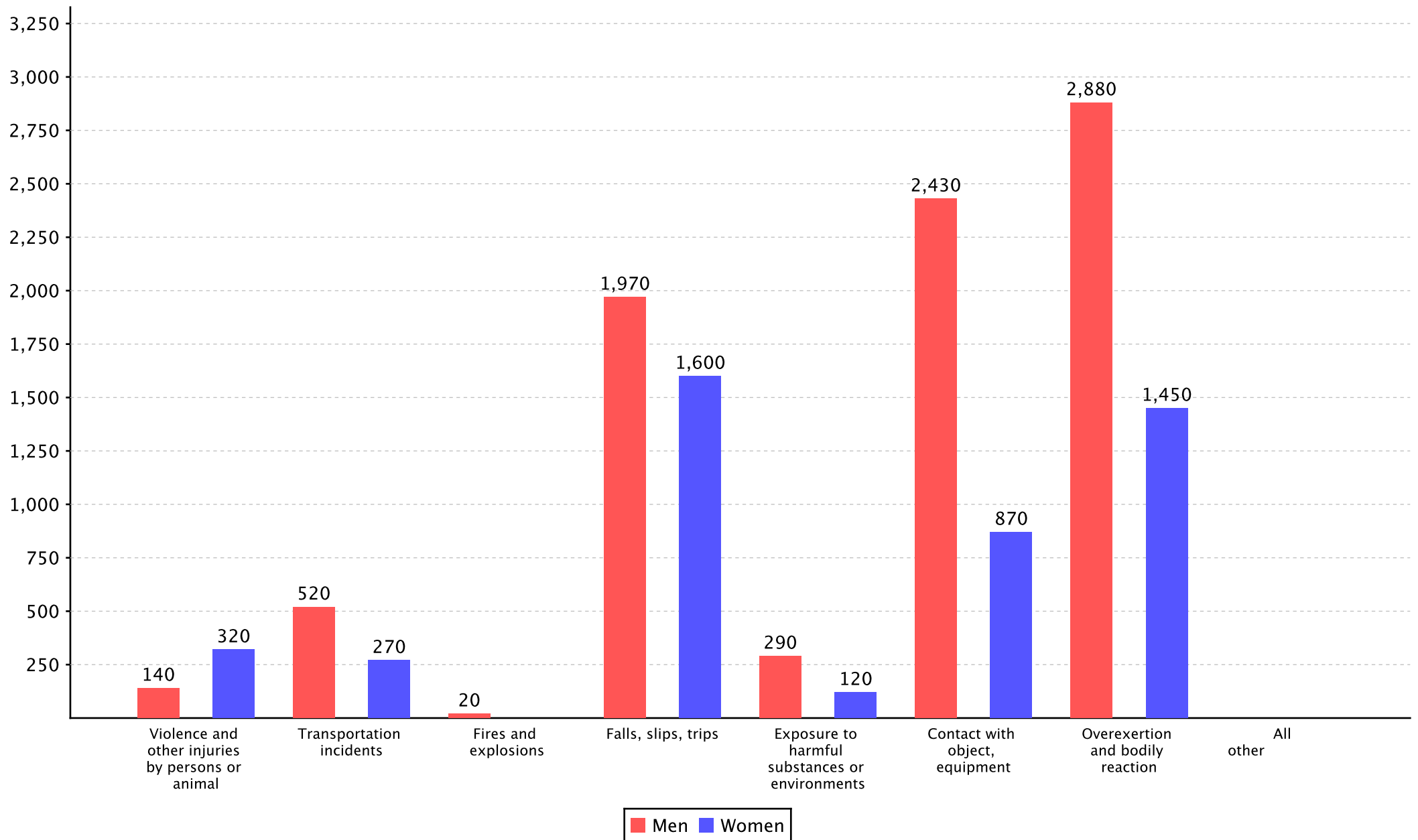
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	140	320
Transportation incidents	520	270
Fires and explosions	20	-
Falls, slips, trips	1,970	1,600
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	290	120
Contact with object, equipment	2,430	870
Overexertion and bodily reaction	2,880	1,450
All other	-	-

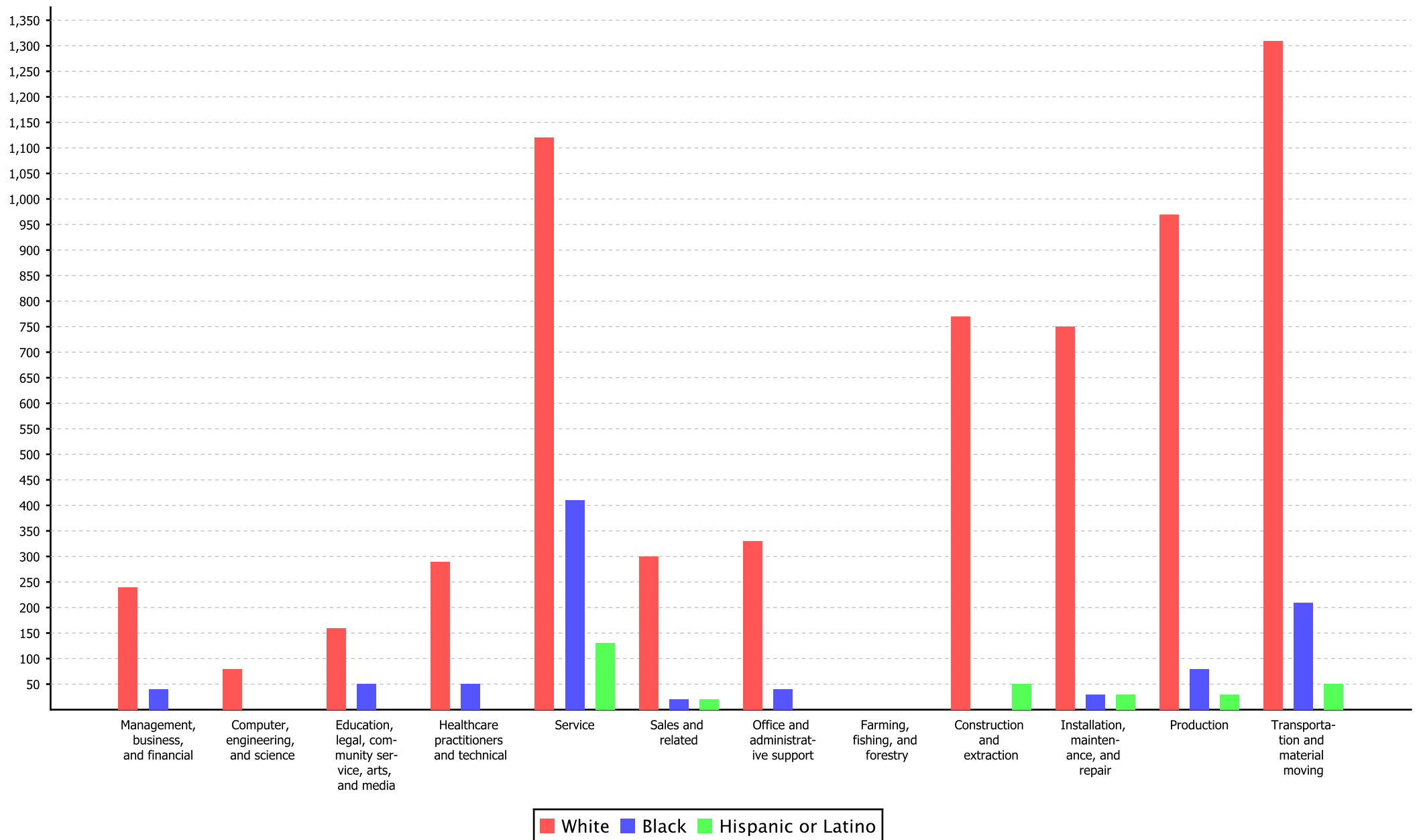
Chart 11. Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	240	40	-
Computer, engineering, and science	80	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	160	50	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	290	50	-
Service	1,120	410	130
Sales and related	300	20	20
Office and administrative support	330	40	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-	-
Construction and extraction	770	-	50
Installation, maintenance, and repair	750	30	30
Production	970	80	30
Transportation and material moving	1,310	210	50

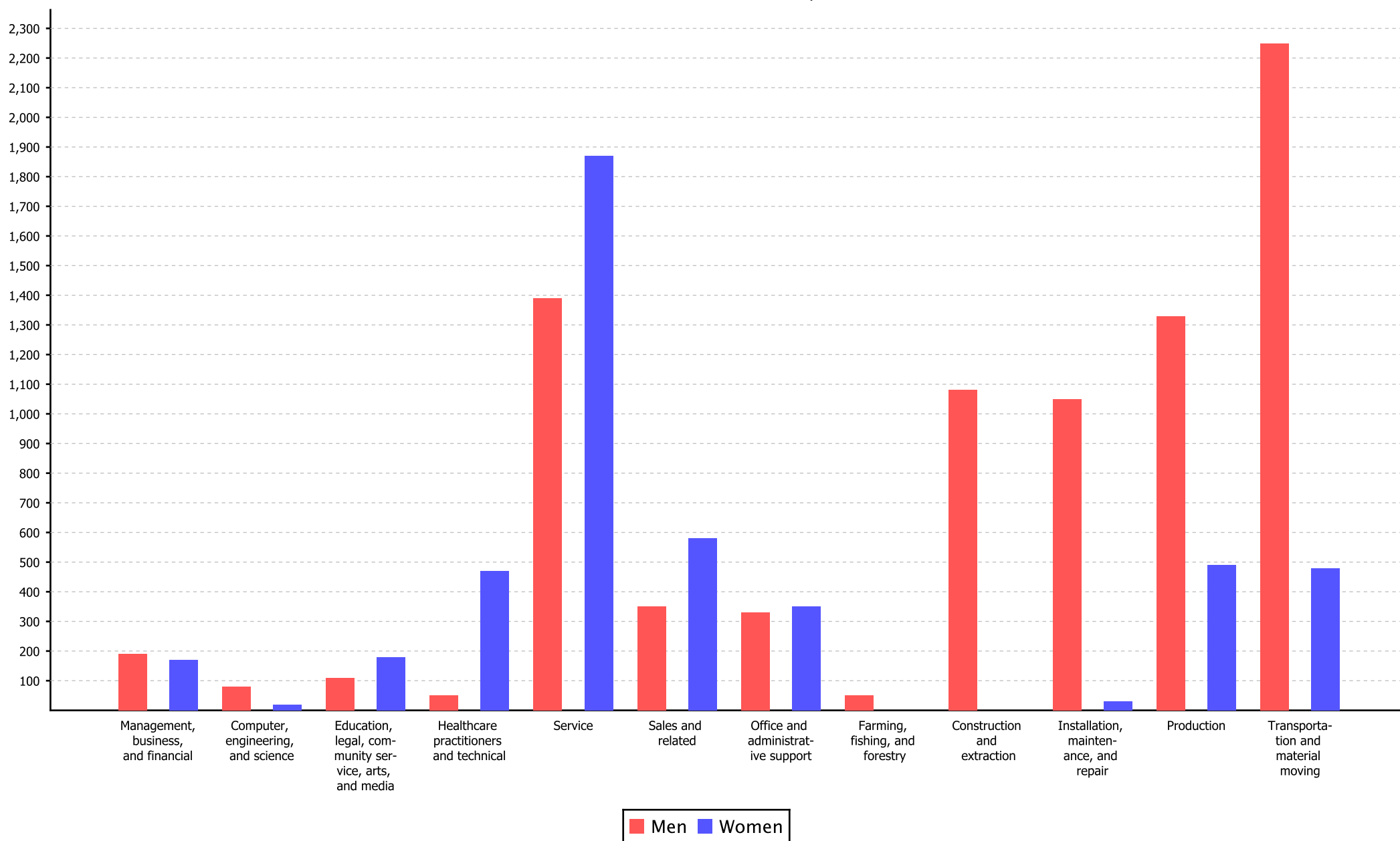
Chart 12. Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, private industry, Missouri, 2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	190	170
Computer, engineering, and science	80	20
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	110	180
Healthcare practitioners and technical	50	470
Service	1,390	1,870
Sales and related	350	580
Office and administrative support	330	350
Farming, fishing, and forestry	50	-
Construction and extraction	1,080	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1,050	30
Production	1,330	490
Transportation and material moving	2,250	480

Chart 13. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2015  
 [SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011-2015

Year	Musculoskeletal disorders
2011	5,210
2012	5,130
2013	5,160
2014	4,770
2015	4,830

Chart 14. Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011–2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

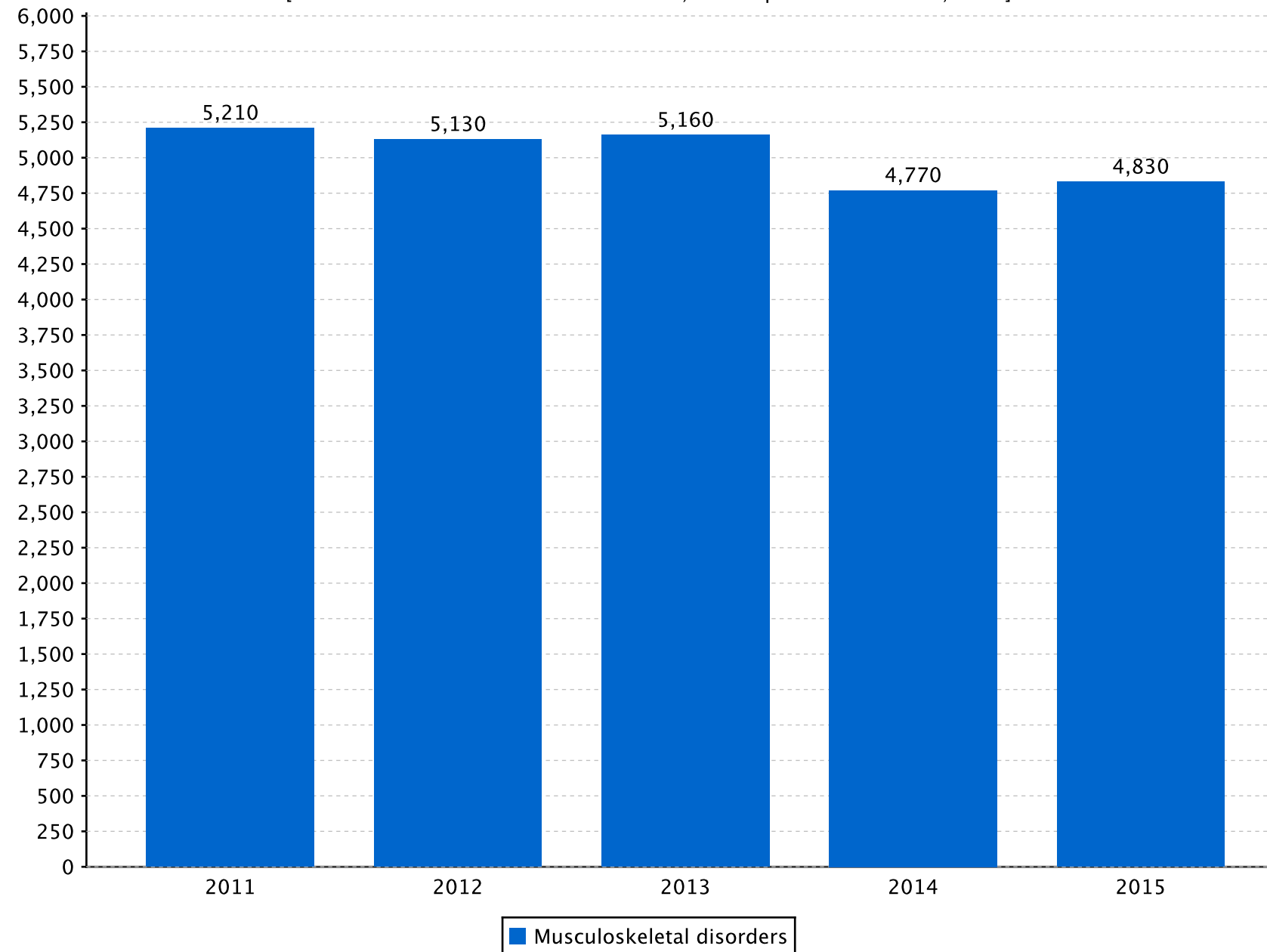
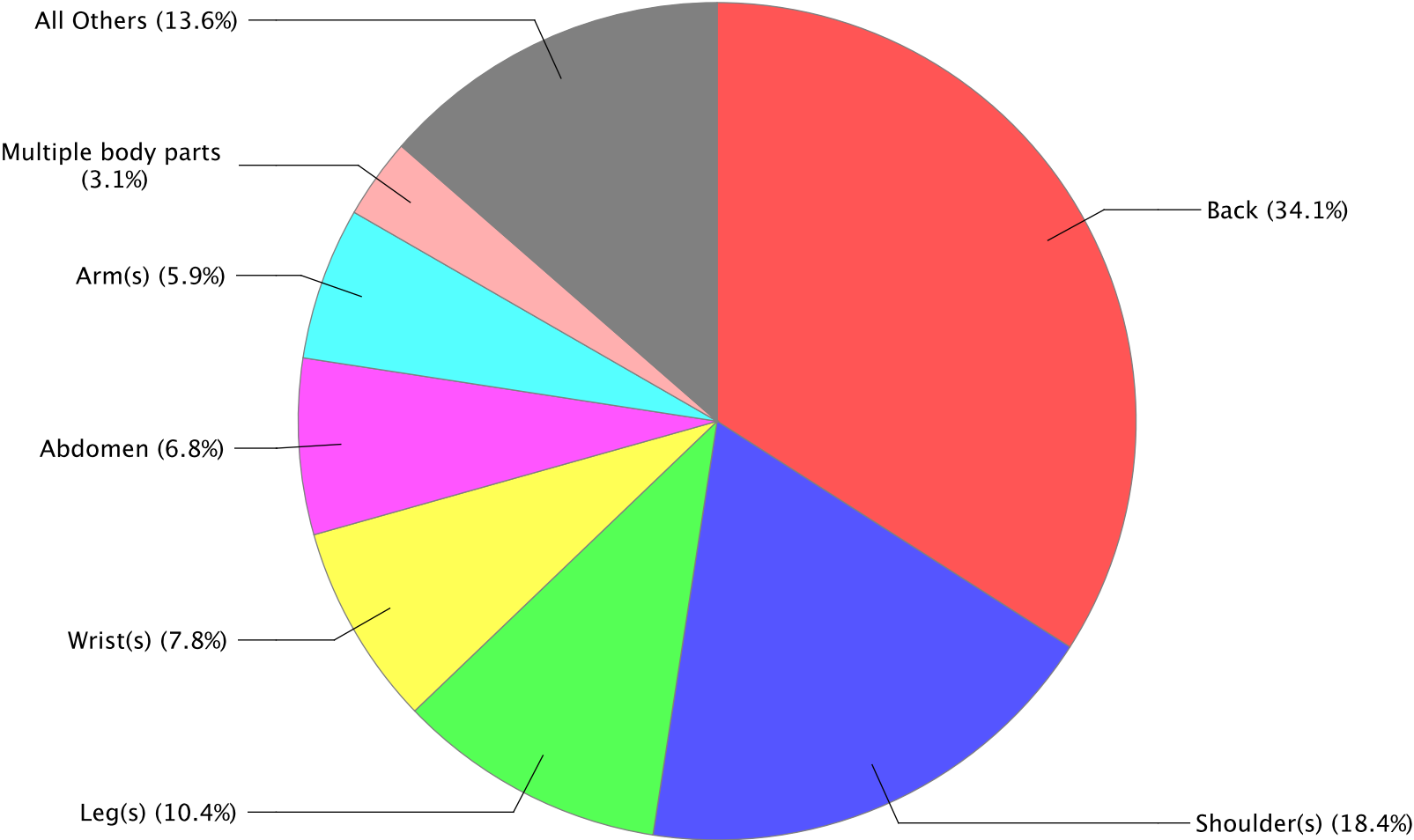




Chart 15. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 4,250]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2011-2015

Year	Service-providing	Goods-producing
2011	1,910	270
2013	1,140	-
2014	1,600	-
2015	1,740	-

Chart 16. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2011–2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

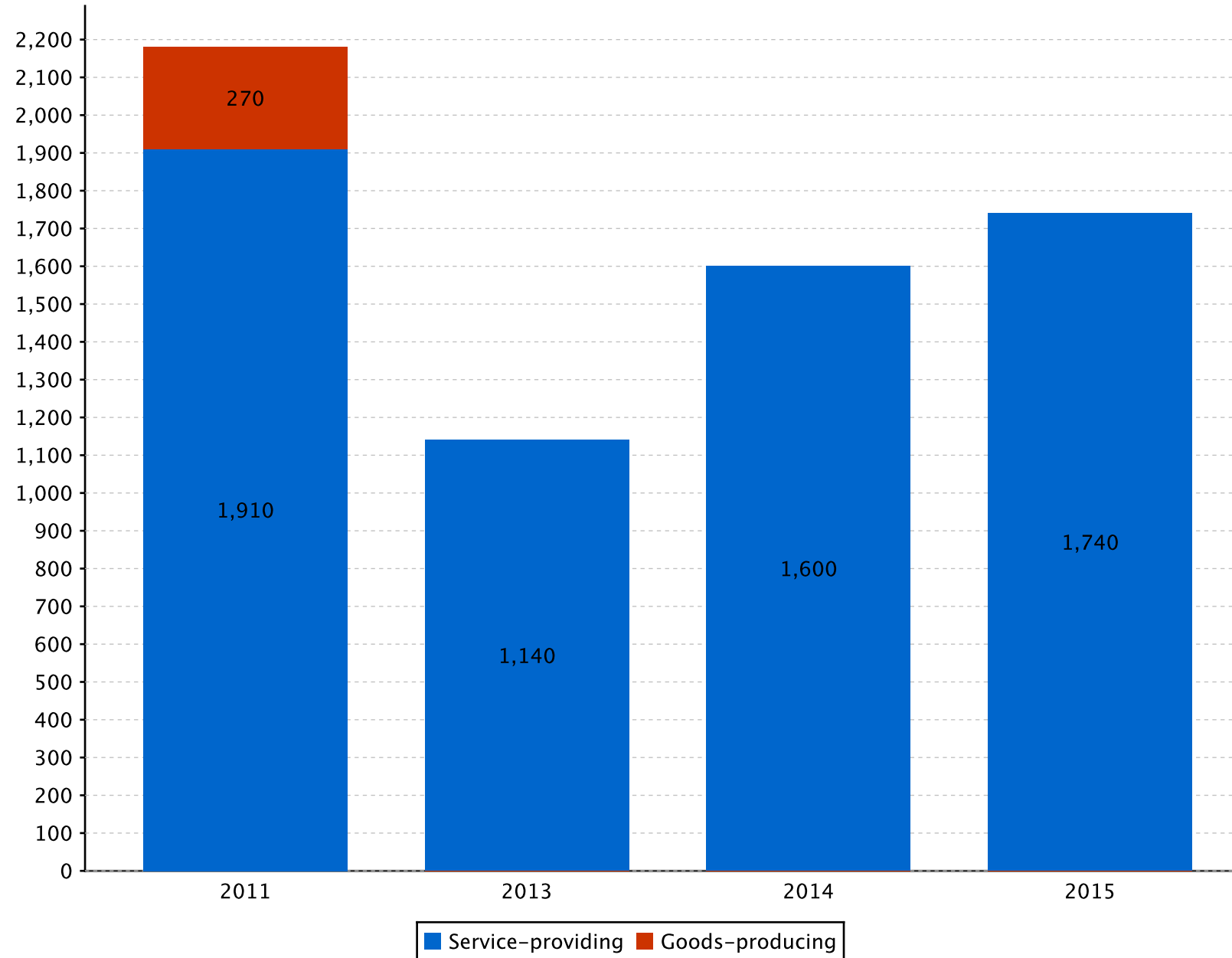
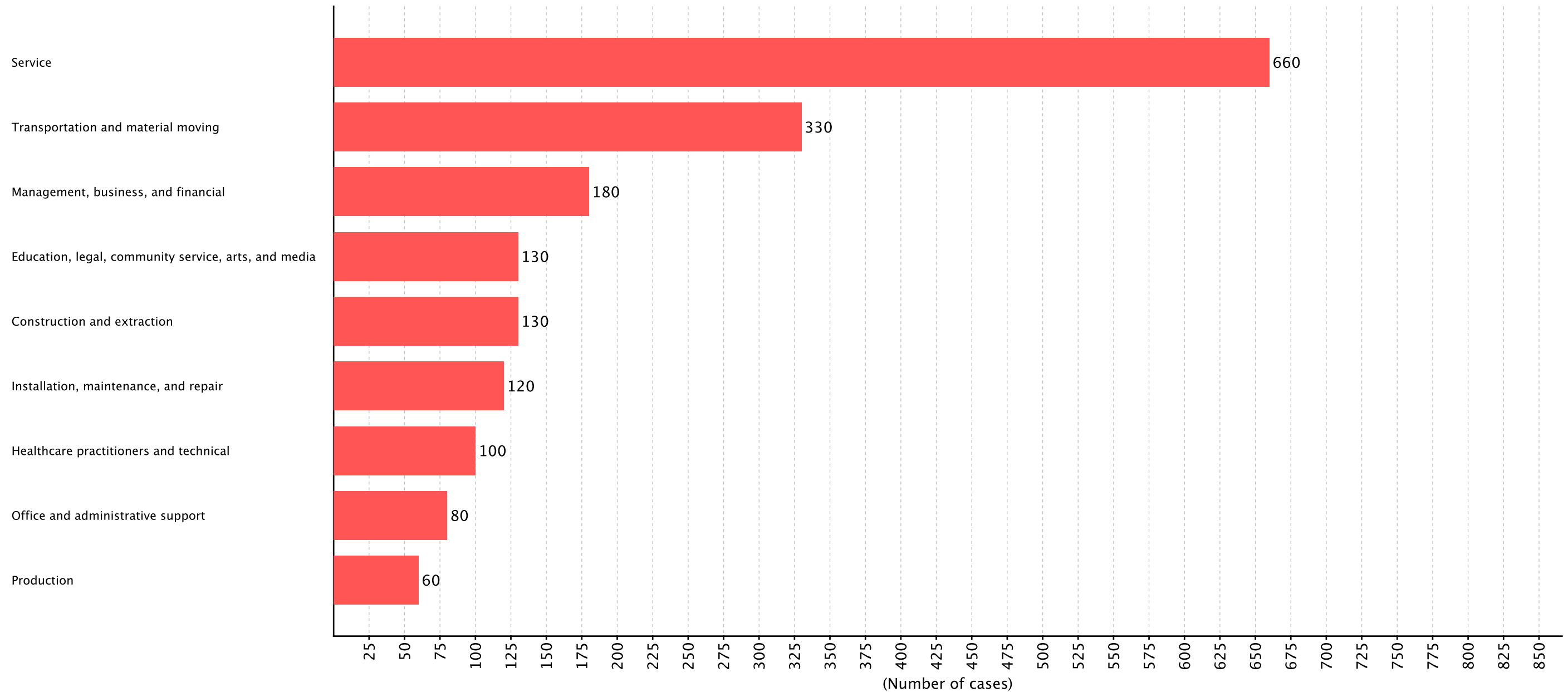
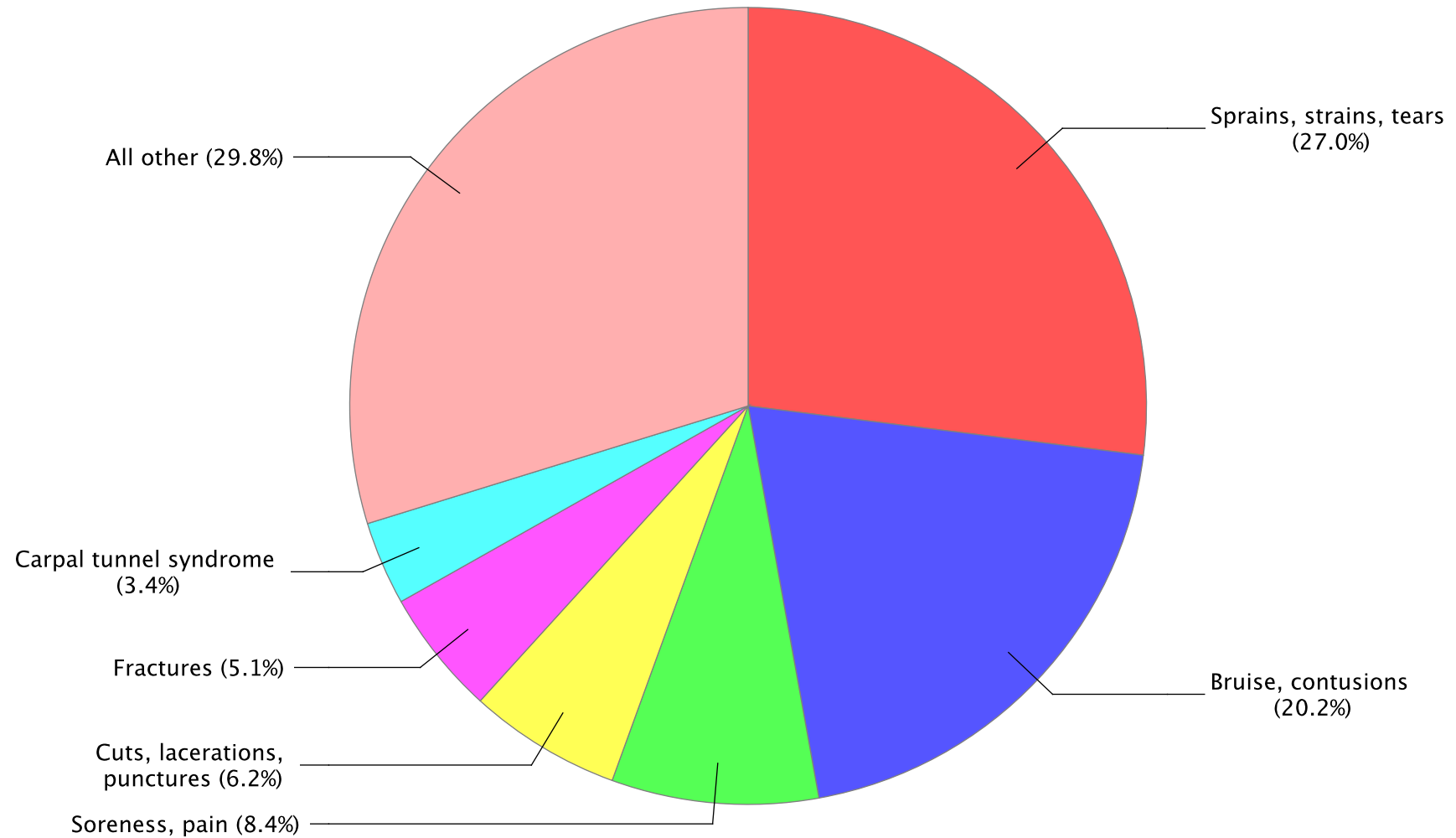


Chart 17. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, local government, Missouri, 2015



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Chart 18. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, local government, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 1,780]

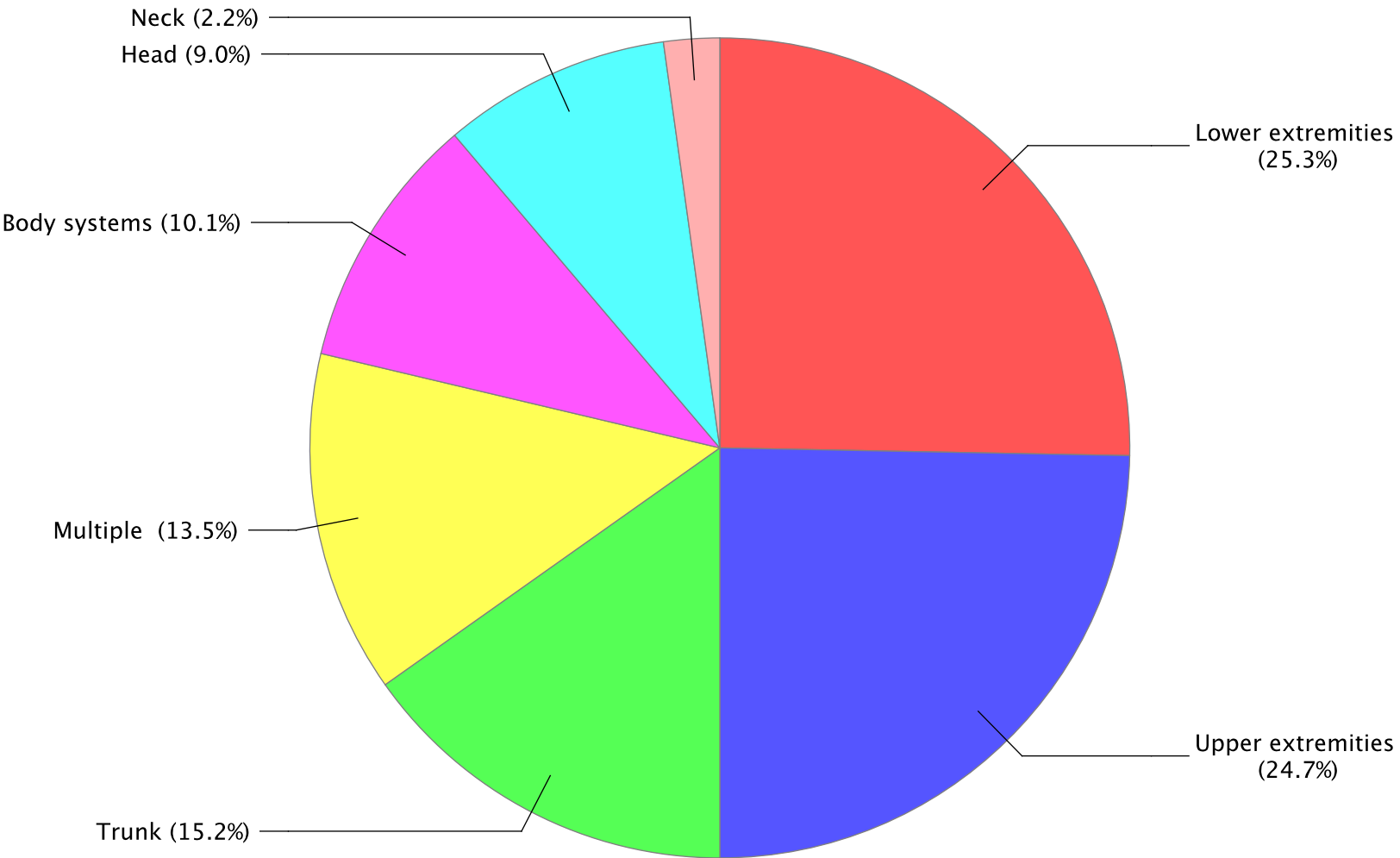


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, local government, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 1,780]

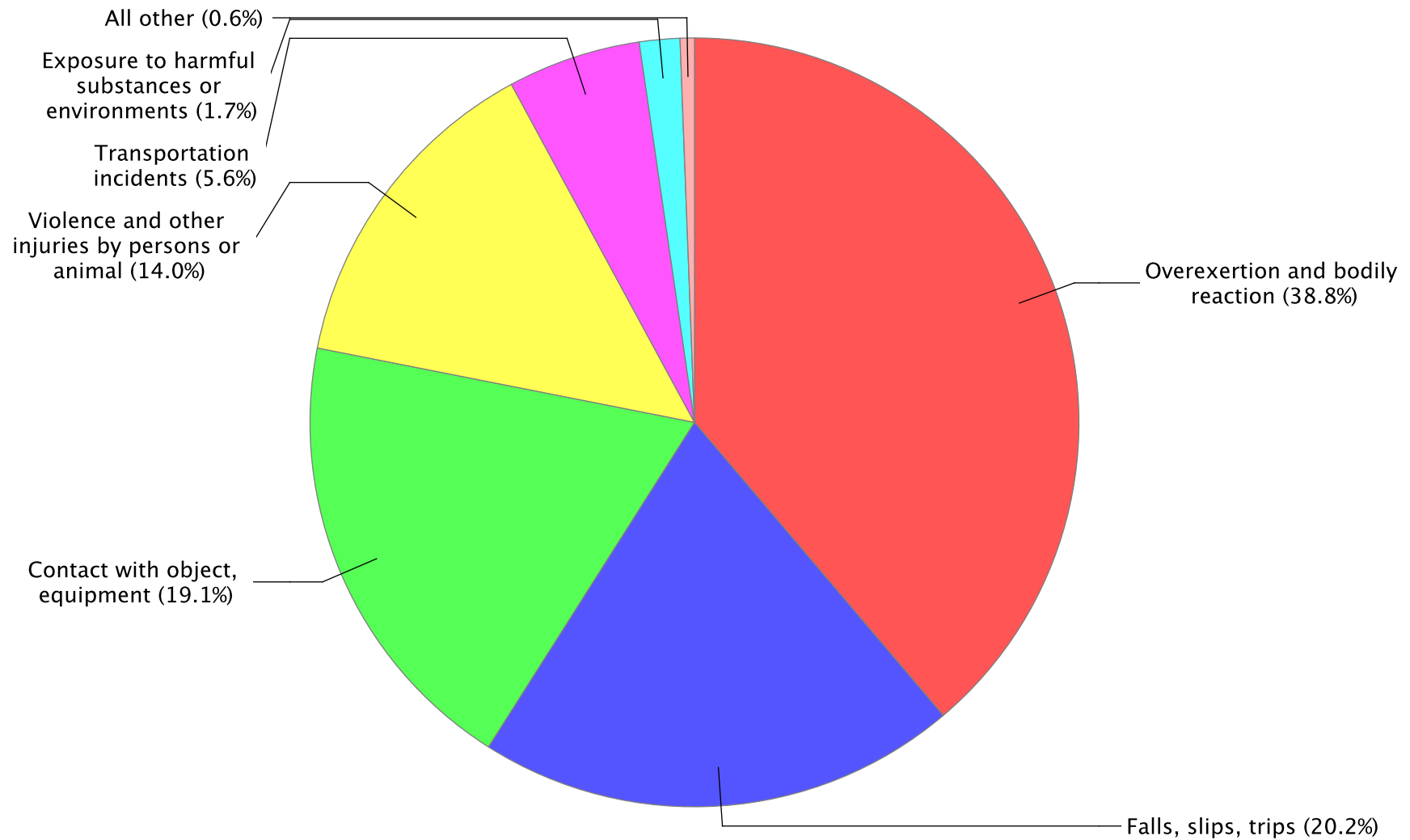
Category	Value
Lower extremities	450
Upper extremities	440
Trunk	270
Multiple	240
Body systems	180
Head	160
Neck	40
All other	0

Chart 19. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, local government, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 1,780]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Chart 20. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, local government, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 1,780 ]



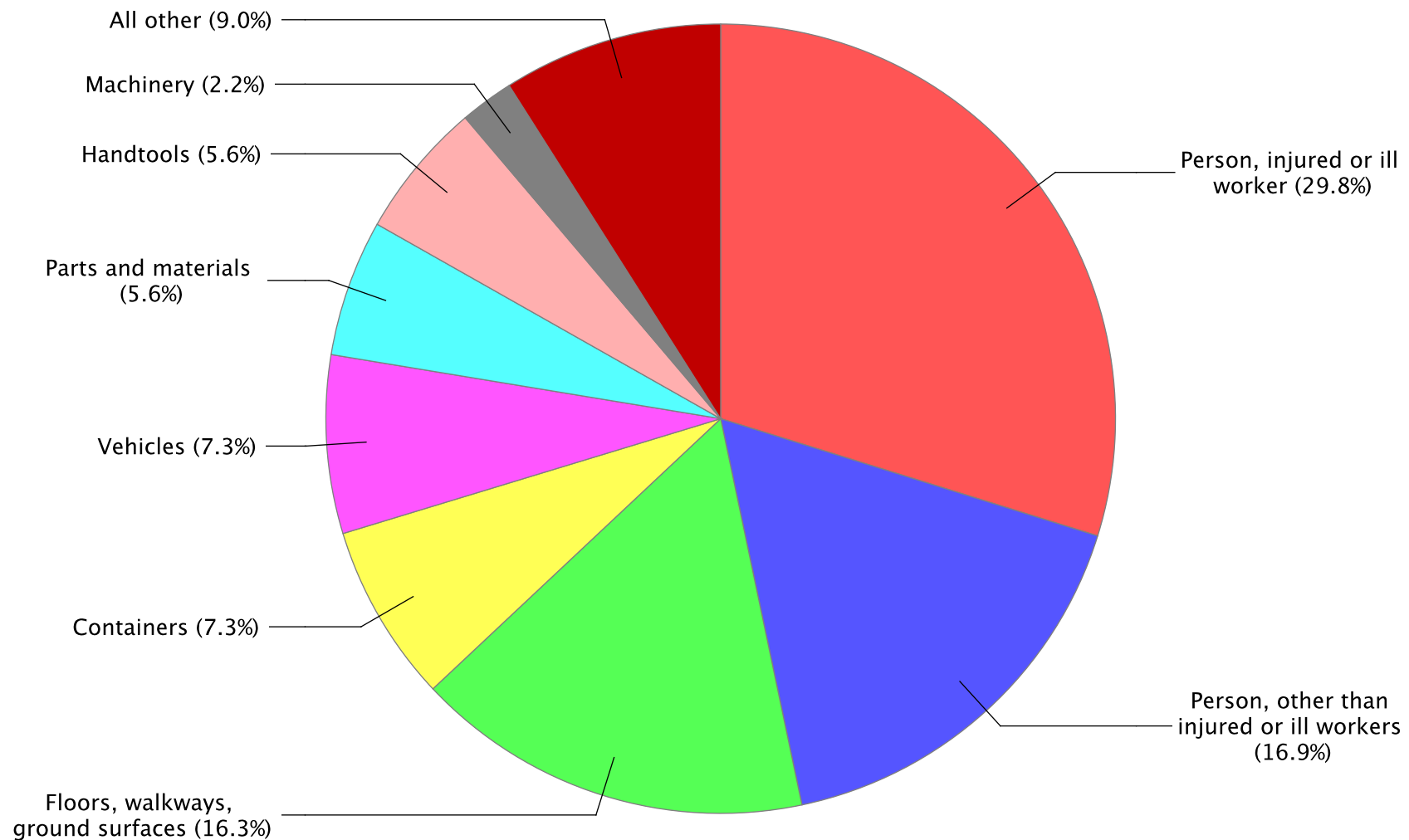
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, local government, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 1,780]

Category	Value
Ladder	-
Chemical, chemical products	-
Furniture, fixtures	-
Person, injured or ill worker	530
Person, other than injured or ill workers	300
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	290
Containers	130
Vehicles	130
Parts and materials	100
Handtools	100
Machinery	40
All other	160

Chart 21. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, local government, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 1,780 ]

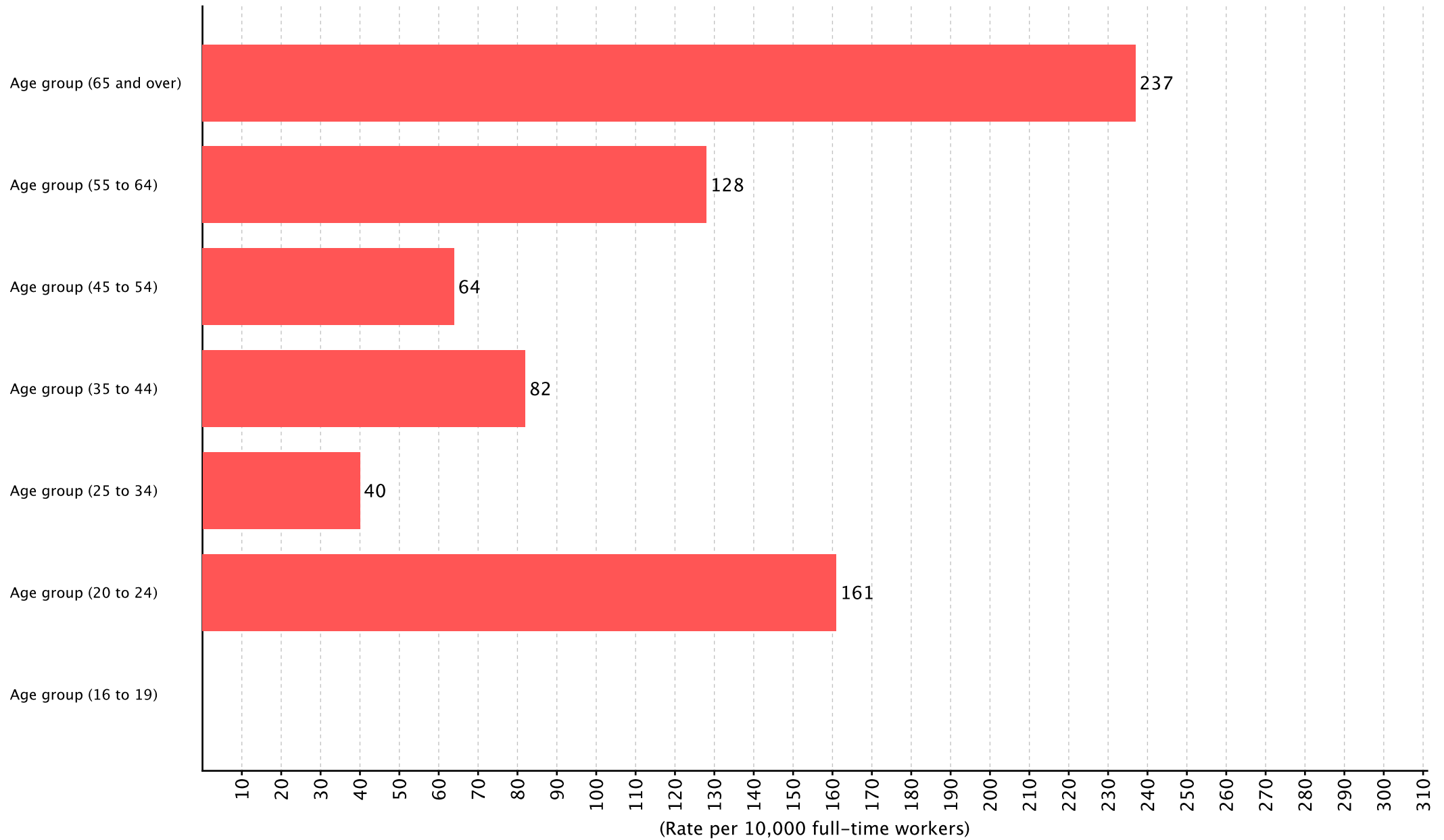


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Incidence rate by age of worker, local government, Missouri, 2015

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	237
Age group (55 to 64)	128
Age group (45 to 54)	64
Age group (35 to 44)	82
Age group (25 to 34)	40
Age group (20 to 24)	161
Age group (16 to 19)	-

Chart 22. Incidence rate by age of worker, local government, Missouri, 2015

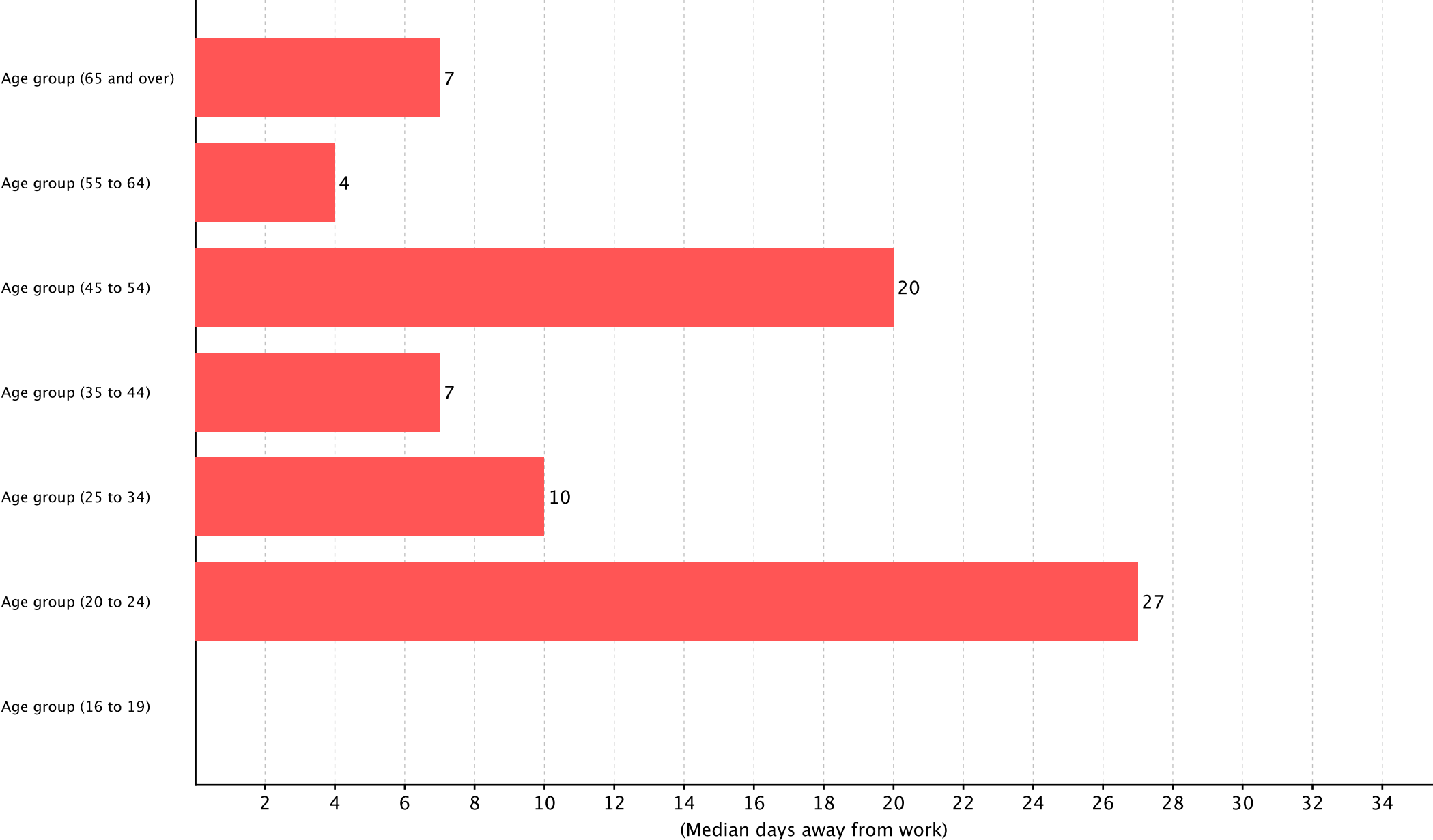


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , local government, Missouri, 2015

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	7
Age group (55 to 64)	4
Age group (45 to 54)	20
Age group (35 to 44)	7
Age group (25 to 34)	10
Age group (20 to 24)	27
Age group (16 to 19)	-

Chart 23. Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , local government, Missouri, 2015

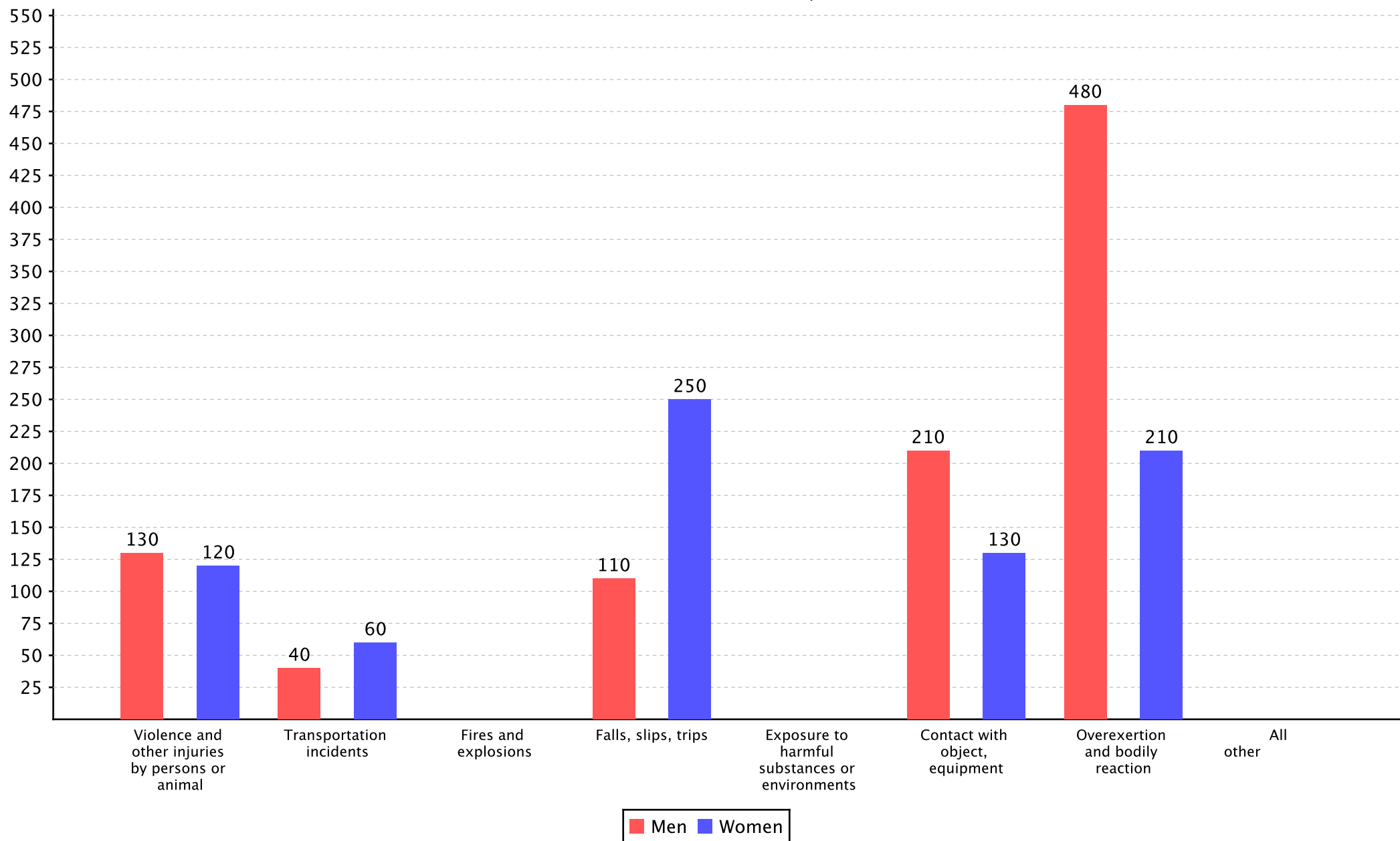


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, local government, Missouri, 2015

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	130	120
Transportation incidents	40	60
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	110	250
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	-	-
Contact with object, equipment	210	130
Overexertion and bodily reaction	480	210
All other	-	-

Chart 24. Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, local government, Missouri, 2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

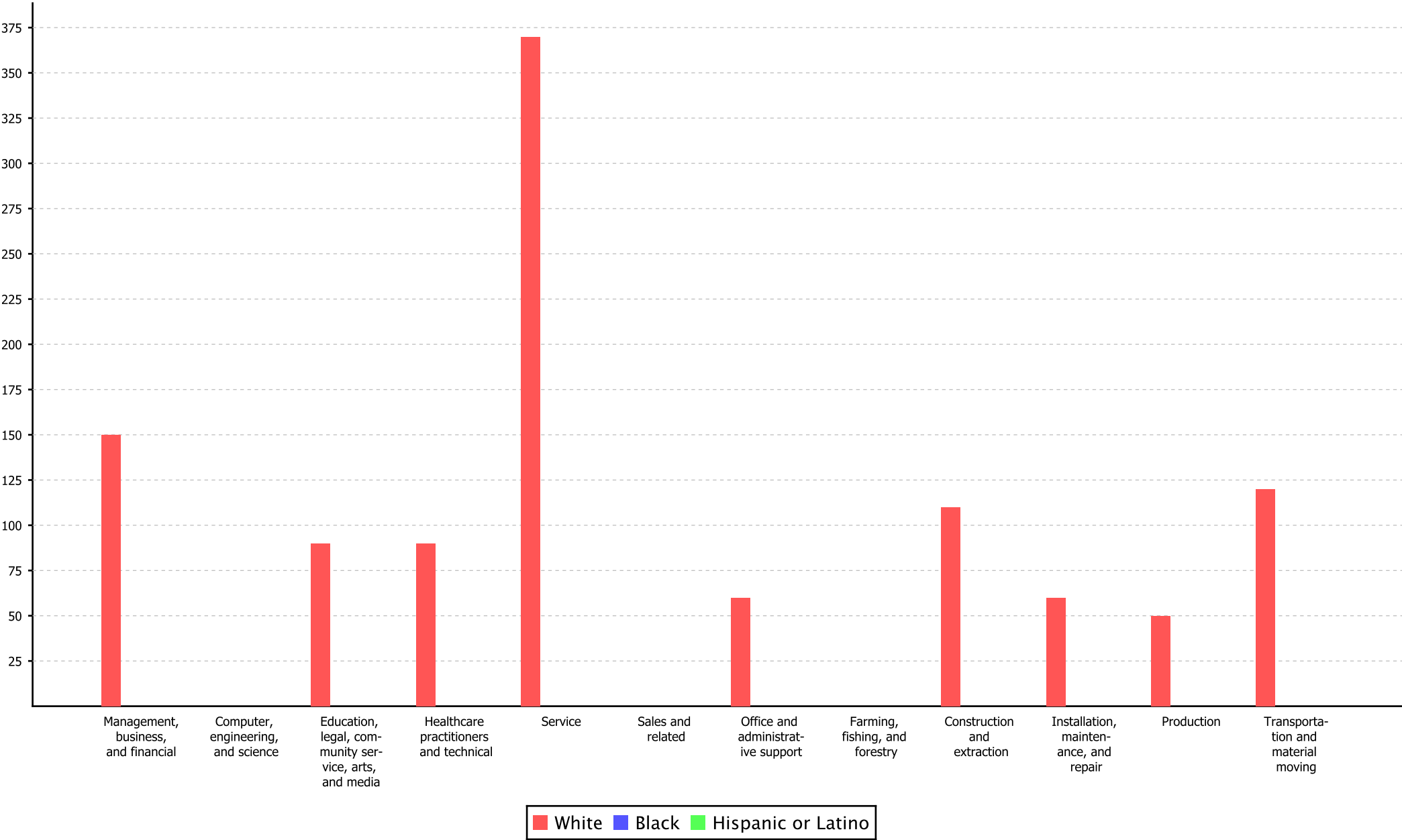




Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, local government, Missouri, 2015

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	150	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	-	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	90	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	90	-	-
Service	370	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	60	-	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-	-
Construction and extraction	110	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	60	-	-
Production	50	-	-
Transportation and material moving	120	-	-

Chart 25. Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, local government, Missouri, 2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, local government, Missouri, 2015

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	160	-
Computer, engineering, and science	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	-	120
Healthcare practitioners and technical	-	80
Service	280	380
Sales and related	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	70
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-
Construction and extraction	130	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	120	-
Production	60	-
Transportation and material moving	220	110

Chart 26. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, local government, Missouri, 2015  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

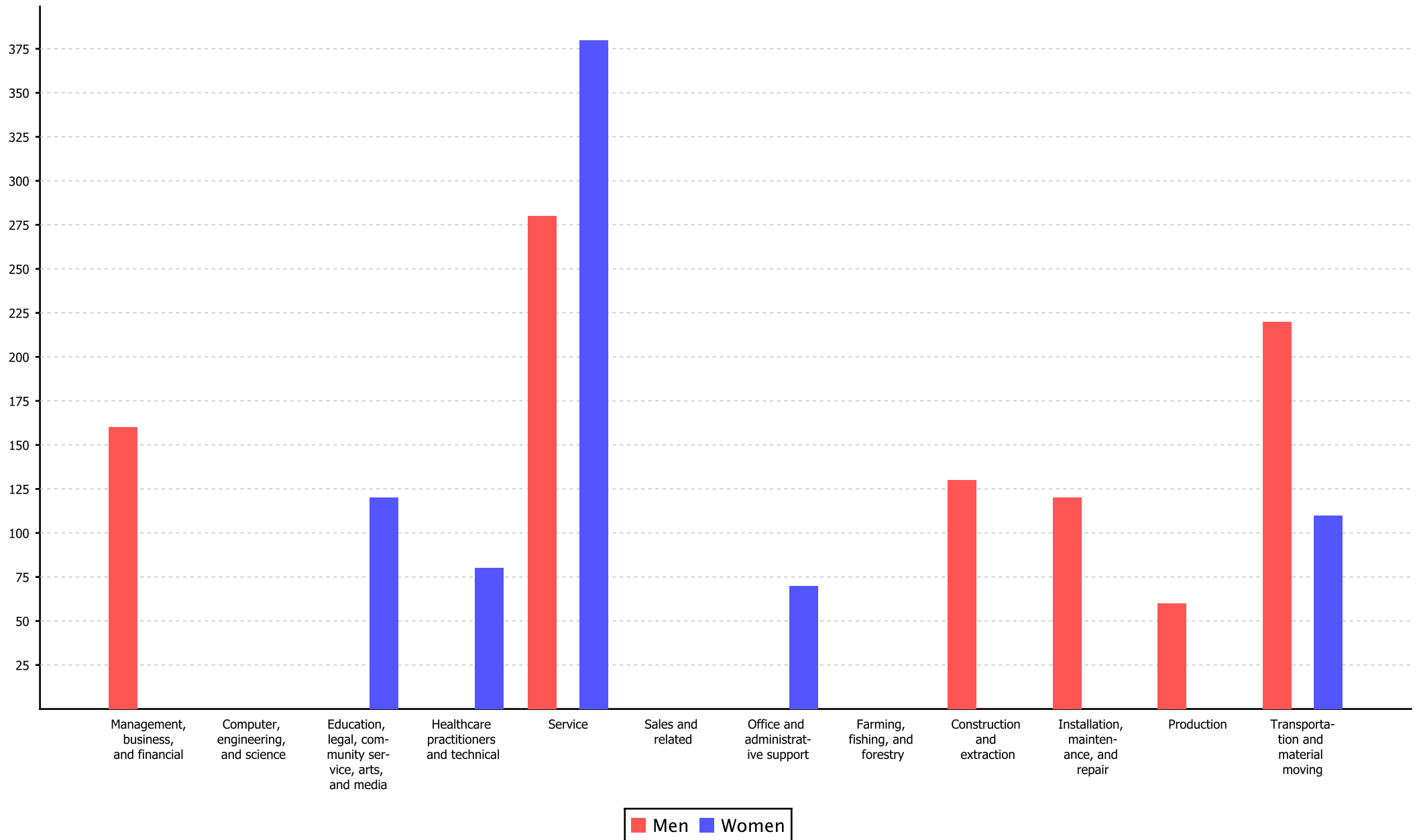
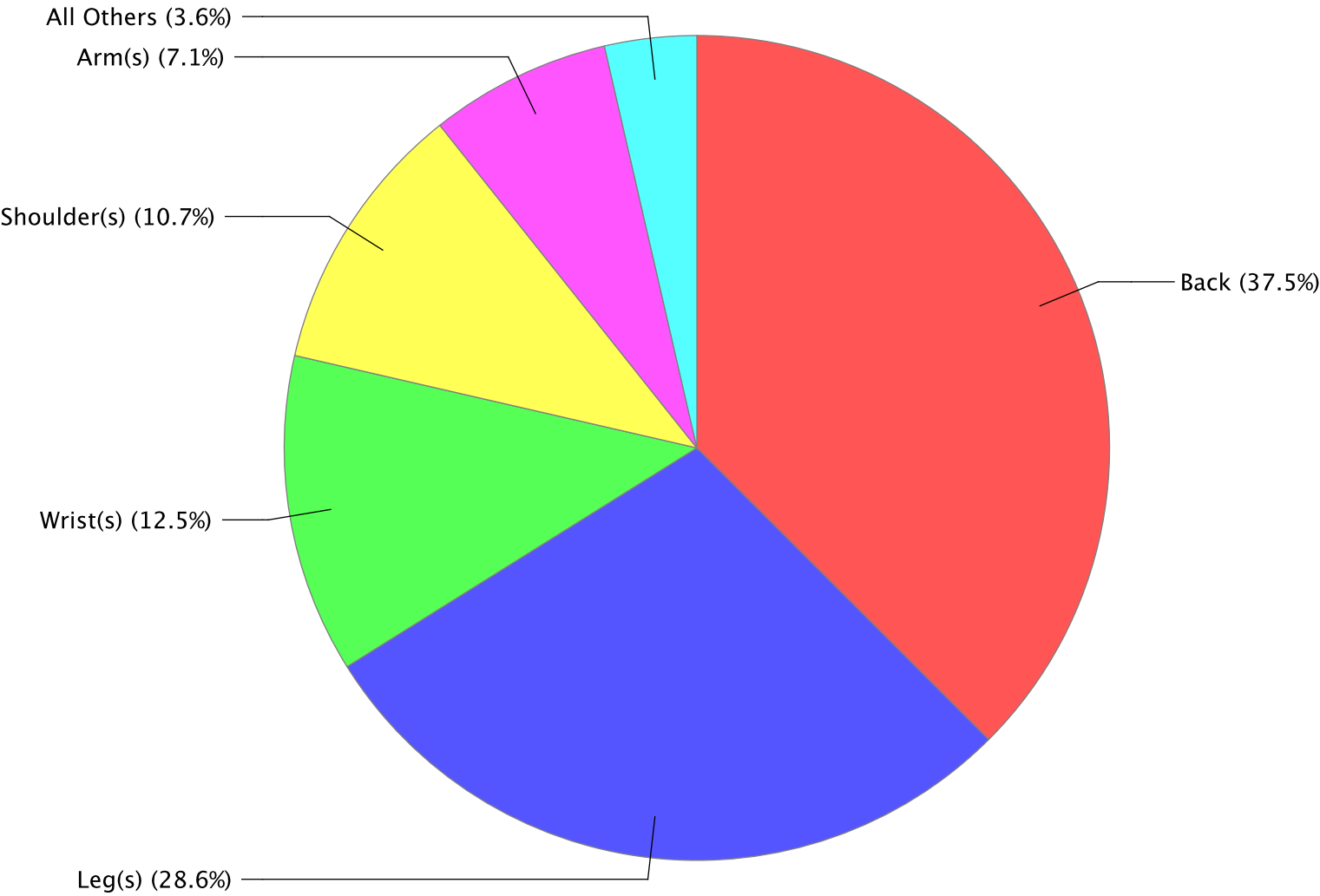


Chart 27. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2015  
[Total Cases = 560]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	12,900	3,400	130	1,070	2,200	9,500	4,380	--	260	1,280	1,800	1,420	250	--
Gender:														
Male	8,250	2,880	100	1,070	1,710	5,360	3,190	--	110	900	280	670	120	--
Female	4,630	510	30	--	480	4,120	1,180	--	150	380	1,520	750	130	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	430	40	--	--	30	380	160	--	--	30	40	120	30	--
20 to 24	1,250	290	--	80	200	960	290	--	70	260	140	190	--	--
25 to 34	2,410	630	50	170	420	1,780	860	--	60	210	340	210	60	--
35 to 44	3,040	860	20	400	450	2,170	980	--	60	360	360	360	40	--
45 to 54	3,170	780	40	170	570	2,390	1,120	--	30	240	500	390	90	--
55 to 64	2,040	740	--	240	480	1,310	700	--	30	120	310	100	--	--
65 and over	560	60	--	--	50	510	260	--	--	60	120	50	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	1,460	410	40	90	280	1,050	470	--	--	160	140	240	40	--
3 to 11 months	3,200	800	20	270	500	2,410	1,070	--	50	400	450	350	40	--
1 to 5 years	4,180	910	40	300	570	3,260	1,420	--	170	450	630	470	120	--
More than 5 years	4,040	1,280	30	410	840	2,760	1,400	--	40	280	590	360	50	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	6,340	2,040	60	830	1,150	4,300	2,290	--	100	330	960	460	160	--
Black only	950	110	--	--	100	830	200	--	20	110	250	210	30	--
Hispanic or Latino only	300	60	--	--	40	230	60	--	--	90	--	70	--	--
Asian only	90	20	--	--	20	60	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	30	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	5,130	1,120	60	220	850	4,010	1,800	--	130	730	540	650	50	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Gender:														
Male	64.0	84.7	76.9	100.0	77.7	56.4	72.8	--	42.3	70.3	15.6	47.2	48.0	--
Female	35.9	15.0	23.1	--	21.8	43.4	26.9	--	57.7	29.7	84.4	52.8	52.0	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	3.3	1.2	--	--	1.4	4.0	3.7	--	--	2.3	2.2	8.5	12.0	--
20 to 24	9.7	8.5	--	7.5	9.1	10.1	6.6	--	26.9	20.3	7.8	13.4	--	--
25 to 34	18.7	18.5	38.5	15.9	19.1	18.7	19.6	--	23.1	16.4	18.9	14.8	24.0	--
35 to 44	23.6	25.3	15.4	37.4	20.5	22.8	22.4	--	23.1	28.1	20.0	25.4	16.0	--
45 to 54	24.6	22.9	30.8	15.9	25.9	25.2	25.6	--	11.5	18.8	27.8	27.5	36.0	--
55 to 64	15.8	21.8	--	22.4	21.8	13.8	16.0	--	11.5	9.4	17.2	7.0	--	--
65 and over	4.3	1.8	--	--	2.3	5.4	5.9	--	--	4.7	6.7	3.5	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	11.3	12.1	30.8	8.4	12.7	11.1	10.7	--	--	12.5	7.8	16.9	16.0	--
3 to 11 months	24.8	23.5	15.4	25.2	22.7	25.4	24.4	--	19.2	31.3	25.0	24.6	16.0	--
1 to 5 years	32.4	26.8	30.8	28.0	25.9	34.3	32.4	--	65.4	35.2	35.0	33.1	48.0	--
More than 5 years	31.3	37.6	23.1	38.3	38.2	29.1	32.0	--	15.4	21.9	32.8	25.4	20.0	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	49.1	60.0	46.2	77.6	52.3	45.3	52.3	--	38.5	25.8	53.3	32.4	64.0	--
Black only	7.4	3.2	--	--	4.5	8.7	4.6	--	7.7	8.6	13.9	14.8	12.0	--
Hispanic or Latino only	2.3	1.8	--	--	1.8	2.4	1.4	--	--	7.0	--	4.9	--	--
Asian only	.7	.6	--	--	.9	.6	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	.3	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	.2	.6	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	39.8	32.9	46.2	20.6	38.6	42.2	41.1	--	50.0	57.0	30.0	45.8	20.0	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, February 22, 2017. February 22, 2017

**Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	12,900	3,400	130	1,070	2,200	9,500	4,380	--	260	1,280	1,800	1,420	250	--
Management occupations	310	--	--	--	--	300	140	--	--	20	50	60	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	20	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100	--	--	--	--	100	30	--	--	--	--	70	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	510	--	--	--	--	500	--	--	--	30	470	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	690	--	--	--	--	690	--	--	--	40	590	--	30	--
Protective service occupations	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	50	20	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,110	--	--	--	--	1,110	160	--	--	--	60	890	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1,110	50	--	--	--	1,060	40	--	40	680	120	170	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	270	--	--	--	--	270	30	--	--	--	210	20	--	--
Sales and related occupations	920	--	--	--	--	920	850	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	680	110	--	--	110	570	300	--	50	90	50	30	30	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	50	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	1,090	940	--	890	40	140	70	--	--	60	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,080	280	--	80	190	800	490	--	30	50	20	60	60	--
Production occupations	1,820	1,490	--	--	1,470	330	270	--	--	20	30	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,740	430	40	50	340	2,310	1,990	--	50	150	--	20	80	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017



**Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2015**

Occupation	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	12,900	3,400	130	1,070	2,200	9,500	4,380	--	260	1,280	1,800	1,420	250	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	1,030	120	30	30	50	910	840	--	--	60	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	920	170	--	--	170	750	670	--	--	--	--	--	40	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	540	--	--	--	--	520	--	--	--	470	--	20	--	--
Construction laborers	490	430	--	430	--	60	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	460	--	--	--	--	460	--	--	--	--	450	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	390	140	--	--	120	250	130	--	30	20	--	40	--	--
Retail salespersons	330	--	--	--	--	330	330	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	280	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	20	240	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	280	30	--	--	20	250	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	280	--	--	--	--	280	280	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	280	30	--	--	--	250	20	--	30	120	40	30	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	250	50	--	--	50	200	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	230	--	--	--	--	230	130	--	--	--	--	100	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	210	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	70	120	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	180	--	--	--	--	180	130	--	--	--	--	--	50	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	160	150	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--
Driver/sales workers	150	--	--	--	--	140	100	--	30	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care aides	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--
Machinists	140	20	--	--	20	120	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	140	--	--	--	--	140	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	130	110	--	110	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial production managers	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	12,900	3,400	130	1,070	2,200	9,500	4,380	--	260	1,280	1,800	1,420	250	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	1,660	560	--	280	270	1,100	450	--	40	110	230	200	80	--
Sprains, strains, tears	4,610	1,040	60	260	730	3,570	1,720	--	40	490	780	450	80	--
Amputations	120	60	--	--	50	50	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	1,140	370	40	160	170	770	330	--	40	80	200	80	30	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	190	70	--	--	60	120	30	--	--	20	--	60	--	--
Soreness, pain	1,300	240	--	100	150	1,060	420	--	20	100	270	220	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,550	290	--	80	200	1,260	520	--	60	320	50	300	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	1,350	230	--	60	160	1,120	470	--	30	300	40	280	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	200	60	--	--	40	140	50	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	200	130	--	20	110	70	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	130	20	--	--	20	110	60	--	--	20	20	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	1,030	230	--	60	160	800	380	--	60	60	180	110	--	--
Eye	130	70	--	--	50	70	30	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Neck	170	30	--	--	20	140	50	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Trunk	2,730	560	50	150	370	2,160	1,010	--	50	380	480	210	30	--
Back	1,910	290	--	80	210	1,620	760	--	50	280	390	120	--	--
Upper extremities	5,010	1,620	50	430	1,140	3,390	1,640	--	20	510	440	680	90	--
Shoulder	1,240	450	40	160	260	790	450	--	--	50	170	110	--	--
Arm	850	230	--	70	160	630	300	--	--	50	40	210	--	--
Wrist	610	210	--	50	160	400	190	--	--	50	110	30	--	--
Hand	2,120	690	20	150	520	1,440	660	--	--	330	100	310	--	--
Lower extremities	2,900	790	--	380	400	2,110	890	--	110	240	350	330	110	--
Knee	1,080	170	--	30	140	900	380	--	20	150	130	130	30	--
Ankle	480	100	--	30	70	380	150	--	--	60	60	60	30	--
Foot	870	410	--	280	130	450	190	--	70	20	70	70	--	--
Toe, toenail	140	50	--	--	40	90	40	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Body systems	160	20	--	--	20	130	70	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Multiple	880	140	--	40	100	740	320	--	--	80	250	70	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	130	60	--	--	50	70	20	--	--	20	20	--	--	--
Containers	1,650	190	--	--	170	1,460	920	--	60	80	50	310	40	--
Furniture, fixtures	410	80	--	--	80	330	160	--	--	--	90	60	--	--
Machinery	1,050	500	20	180	310	540	350	--	--	30	30	110	30	--
Parts and materials	920	530	30	80	420	390	260	--	50	40	20	20	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	2,070	600	--	130	470	1,470	580	--	30	330	200	210	60	--
Worker motion or position	2,050	600	--	130	470	1,450	570	--	20	330	190	210	60	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	720	20	--	--	--	700	110	--	--	20	550	20	--	--
Health care patient	520	--	--	--	--	520	--	--	--	--	520	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,260	520	--	210	300	1,740	600	--	60	260	430	320	40	--
Ladder	310	200	--	160	40	110	70	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Handtools	640	170	--	50	120	470	110	--	--	250	--	90	--	--
Vehicles	1,550	250	40	90	120	1,300	880	--	30	130	180	50	30	--
Trucks	690	70	40	30	--	610	530	--	--	40	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	160	60	--	--	50	110	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	460	40	--	--	20	420	130	--	--	20	230	20	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	230	20	--	--	--	210	80	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	120	--	--	--	--	120	20	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	110	20	--	--	20	90	20	--	--	--	30	20	--	--
Transportation incidents	790	110	--	60	30	670	350	--	--	110	160	40	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	650	50	--	30	--	600	300	--	--	100	150	40	--	--
Fires and explosions	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	3,580	900	40	430	430	2,680	1,040	--	70	320	530	580	70	--
Slips, trips without fall	350	50	--	--	50	300	110	--	--	20	60	60	--	--
Fall on same level	2,250	410	40	60	310	1,840	610	--	60	220	440	460	40	--
Fall to lower level	950	440	--	370	70	510	290	--	--	80	30	70	30	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	410	170	--	--	150	240	70	--	--	30	50	70	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	3,290	970	30	210	730	2,320	1,130	--	130	350	220	420	70	--
Struck by object or equipment	1,970	470	--	100	360	1,500	660	--	80	300	140	280	40	--
Struck against object or equipment	840	220	--	60	150	620	380	--	50	20	60	100	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	440	260	--	50	210	190	80	--	--	20	20	30	30	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	4,340	1,180	30	330	830	3,160	1,660	--	60	440	610	290	80	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	530	320	--	60	260	210	100	--	--	30	--	30	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	1,610	430	20	180	240	1,180	770	--	30	120	150	100	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	12.9	16.5	--	26.2	12.3	11.6	10.3	--	15.4	8.6	12.8	14.1	32.0	--
Sprains, strains, tears	35.7	30.6	46.2	24.3	33.2	37.6	39.3	--	15.4	38.3	43.3	31.7	32.0	--
Amputations	.9	1.8	--	--	2.3	.5	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	8.8	10.9	30.8	15.0	7.7	8.1	7.5	--	15.4	6.3	11.1	5.6	12.0	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	1.5	2.1	--	--	2.7	1.3	.7	--	--	1.6	--	4.2	--	--
Soreness, pain	10.1	7.1	--	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.6	--	7.7	7.8	15.0	15.5	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	12.0	8.5	--	7.5	9.1	13.3	11.9	--	23.1	25.0	2.8	21.1	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	10.5	6.8	--	5.6	7.3	11.8	10.7	--	11.5	23.4	2.2	19.7	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.6	1.8	--	--	1.8	1.5	1.1	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.6	3.8	--	1.9	5.0	.7	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	1.0	.6	--	--	.9	1.2	1.4	--	--	1.6	1.1	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	.3	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	8.0	6.8	--	5.6	7.3	8.4	8.7	--	23.1	4.7	10.0	7.7	--	--
Eye	1.0	2.1	--	--	2.3	.7	.7	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--
Neck	1.3	.9	--	--	.9	1.5	1.1	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--
Trunk	21.2	16.5	38.5	14.0	16.8	22.7	23.1	--	19.2	29.7	26.7	14.8	12.0	--
Back	14.8	8.5	--	7.5	9.5	17.1	17.4	--	19.2	21.9	21.7	8.5	--	--
Upper extremities	38.8	47.6	38.5	40.2	51.8	35.7	37.4	--	7.7	39.8	24.4	47.9	36.0	--
Shoulder	9.6	13.2	30.8	15.0	11.8	8.3	10.3	--	--	3.9	9.4	7.7	--	--
Arm	6.6	6.8	--	6.5	7.3	6.6	6.8	--	--	3.9	2.2	14.8	--	--
Wrist	4.7	6.2	--	4.7	7.3	4.2	4.3	--	--	3.9	6.1	2.1	--	--
Hand	16.4	20.3	15.4	14.0	23.6	15.2	15.1	--	--	25.8	5.6	21.8	--	--
Lower extremities	22.5	23.2	--	35.5	18.2	22.2	20.3	--	42.3	18.8	19.4	23.2	44.0	--
Knee	8.4	5.0	--	2.8	6.4	9.5	8.7	--	7.7	11.7	7.2	9.2	12.0	--
Ankle	3.7	2.9	--	2.8	3.2	4.0	3.4	--	--	4.7	3.3	4.2	12.0	--
Foot	6.7	12.1	--	26.2	5.9	4.7	4.3	--	26.9	1.6	3.9	4.9	--	--
Toe, toenail	1.1	1.5	--	--	1.8	.9	.9	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--
Body systems	1.2	.6	--	--	.9	1.4	1.6	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--
Multiple	6.8	4.1	--	3.7	4.5	7.8	7.3	--	--	6.3	13.9	4.9	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	1.0	1.8	--	--	2.3	.7	.5	--	--	1.6	1.1	--	--	--
Containers	12.8	5.6	--	--	7.7	15.4	21.0	--	23.1	6.3	2.8	21.8	16.0	--
Furniture, fixtures	3.2	2.4	--	--	3.6	3.5	3.7	--	--	--	5.0	4.2	--	--
Machinery	8.1	14.7	15.4	16.8	14.1	5.7	8.0	--	--	2.3	1.7	7.7	12.0	--
Parts and materials	7.1	15.6	23.1	7.5	19.1	4.1	5.9	--	19.2	3.1	1.1	1.4	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	16.0	17.6	--	12.1	21.4	15.5	13.2	--	11.5	25.8	11.1	14.8	24.0	--
Worker motion or position	15.9	17.6	--	12.1	21.4	15.3	13.0	--	7.7	25.8	10.6	14.8	24.0	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	5.6	.6	--	--	--	7.4	2.5	--	--	1.6	30.6	1.4	--	--
Health care patient	4.0	--	--	--	--	5.5	--	--	--	--	28.9	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	17.5	15.3	--	19.6	13.6	18.3	13.7	--	23.1	20.3	23.9	22.5	16.0	--
Ladder	2.4	5.9	--	15.0	1.8	1.2	1.6	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--
Handtools	5.0	5.0	--	4.7	5.5	4.9	2.5	--	--	19.5	--	6.3	--	--
Vehicles	12.0	7.4	30.8	8.4	5.5	13.7	20.1	--	11.5	10.2	10.0	3.5	12.0	--
Trucks	5.3	2.1	30.8	2.8	--	6.4	12.1	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.2	1.8	--	--	2.3	1.2	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	3.6	1.2	--	--	.9	4.4	3.0	--	--	1.6	12.8	1.4	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	1.8	.6	--	--	--	2.2	1.8	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.9	--	--	--	--	1.3	.5	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	.9	.6	--	--	.9	.9	.5	--	--	--	1.7	1.4	--	--
Transportation incidents	6.1	3.2	--	5.6	1.4	7.1	8.0	--	--	8.6	8.9	2.8	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	5.0	1.5	--	2.8	--	6.3	6.8	--	--	7.8	8.3	2.8	--	--
Fires and explosions	.2	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	27.8	26.5	30.8	40.2	19.5	28.2	23.7	--	26.9	25.0	29.4	40.8	28.0	--
Slips, trips without fall	2.7	1.5	--	--	2.3	3.2	2.5	--	--	1.6	3.3	4.2	--	--
Fall on same level	17.4	12.1	30.8	5.6	14.1	19.4	13.9	--	23.1	17.2	24.4	32.4	16.0	--
Fall to lower level	7.4	12.9	--	34.6	3.2	5.4	6.6	--	--	6.3	1.7	4.9	12.0	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3.2	5.0	--	--	6.8	2.5	1.6	--	--	2.3	2.8	4.9	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	25.5	28.5	23.1	19.6	33.2	24.4	25.8	--	50.0	27.3	12.2	29.6	28.0	--
Struck by object or equipment	15.3	13.8	--	9.3	16.4	15.8	15.1	--	30.8	23.4	7.8	19.7	16.0	--
Struck against object or equipment	6.5	6.5	--	5.6	6.8	6.5	8.7	--	19.2	1.6	3.3	7.0	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.4	7.6	--	4.7	9.5	2.0	1.8	--	--	1.6	1.1	2.1	12.0	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	33.6	34.7	23.1	30.8	37.7	33.3	37.9	--	23.1	34.4	33.9	20.4	32.0	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	4.1	9.4	--	5.6	11.8	2.2	2.3	--	--	2.3	--	2.1	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	12.5	12.6	15.4	16.8	10.9	12.4	17.6	--	11.5	9.4	8.3	7.0	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 7. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	68.6	92.2	104.4	105.9	86.2	62.9	98.7	--	18.4	41.3	53.8	76.4	48.0	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	8.9	15.2	--	27.8	10.6	7.3	10.1	--	3.1	3.5	6.8	10.7	15.2	--
Sprains, strains, tears	24.5	28.3	47.2	25.4	28.5	23.6	38.8	--	2.9	15.7	23.3	24.1	15.7	--
Amputations	.6	1.7	--	--	2.2	.3	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	6.1	10.1	30.5	16.2	6.7	5.1	7.5	--	2.5	2.7	6.0	4.3	4.9	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	1.0	2.0	--	--	2.2	.8	.6	--	--	.7	--	3.1	--	--
Soreness, pain	6.9	6.6	--	9.4	5.8	7.0	9.5	--	1.7	3.2	8.2	11.9	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	8.3	7.8	--	7.8	8.0	8.4	11.6	--	3.9	10.2	1.6	16.3	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	7.2	6.1	--	5.9	6.4	7.4	10.5	--	2.2	9.7	1.3	15.3	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.1	1.7	--	--	1.5	.9	1.1	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.1	3.6	--	2.4	4.3	.5	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	.7	.5	--	--	.6	.7	1.4	--	--	.5	.6	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	5.5	6.2	--	6.3	6.4	5.3	8.6	--	4.1	1.8	5.3	5.8	--	--
Eye	.7	1.8	--	--	1.9	.4	.6	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--
Neck	.9	.9	--	--	.7	.9	1.1	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--
Trunk	14.5	15.3	40.5	14.4	14.4	14.3	22.7	--	3.5	12.2	14.4	11.5	5.3	--
Back	10.2	8.0	--	7.5	8.2	10.7	17.2	--	3.2	9.1	11.8	6.6	--	--
Upper extremities	26.6	43.9	42.0	42.4	44.6	22.4	37.0	--	1.7	16.4	13.1	36.8	17.3	--
Shoulder	6.6	12.3	29.1	15.8	10.1	5.2	10.0	--	--	1.7	5.0	5.7	--	--
Arm	4.5	6.2	--	6.9	6.2	4.2	6.7	--	--	1.7	1.3	11.3	--	--
Wrist	3.2	5.8	--	4.7	6.5	2.6	4.2	--	--	1.5	3.3	1.8	--	--
Hand	11.3	18.6	12.2	14.9	20.5	9.5	15.0	--	--	10.8	3.0	16.5	--	--
Lower extremities	15.4	21.4	--	37.3	15.6	14.0	20.1	--	7.8	7.6	10.5	17.8	21.6	--
Knee	5.7	4.7	--	3.0	5.5	6.0	8.6	--	1.3	4.7	4.0	7.0	5.8	--
Ankle	2.6	2.8	--	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.3	--	--	1.9	1.8	3.5	6.6	--
Foot	4.6	11.3	--	28.0	5.1	3.0	4.3	--	5.2	.6	2.1	4.0	--	--
Toe, toenail	.7	1.3	--	--	1.7	.6	1.0	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--
Body systems	.8	.7	--	--	.8	.9	1.5	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--
Multiple	4.7	3.9	--	4.0	3.8	4.9	7.2	--	--	2.6	7.4	4.0	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	.7	1.6	--	--	2.0	.5	.4	--	--	.7	.6	--	--	--
Containers	8.8	5.2	--	--	6.5	9.7	20.6	--	4.0	2.5	1.6	16.6	8.4	--
Furniture, fixtures	2.2	2.2	--	--	3.1	2.2	3.6	--	--	--	2.8	3.4	--	--
Machinery	5.6	13.6	12.9	17.8	12.0	3.6	8.0	--	--	.9	.8	5.7	5.4	--
Parts and materials	4.9	14.3	23.0	7.9	16.5	2.6	5.8	--	3.5	1.2	.5	1.2	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	11.0	16.4	--	12.7	18.6	9.7	13.1	--	1.9	10.7	5.8	11.3	11.4	--
Worker motion or position	10.9	16.3	--	12.6	18.6	9.6	12.8	--	1.6	10.7	5.7	11.3	11.4	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	3.8	.5	--	--	--	4.6	2.5	--	--	.5	16.5	1.0	--	--
Health care patient	2.8	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	15.4	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	12.0	14.0	--	20.5	11.7	11.5	13.5	--	4.1	8.5	12.9	17.1	8.4	--
Ladder	1.7	5.4	--	15.5	1.7	.8	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--
Handtools	3.4	4.6	--	4.7	4.7	3.1	2.5	--	--	8.1	--	4.8	--	--
Vehicles	8.3	6.8	29.9	8.9	4.9	8.6	19.7	--	2.0	4.1	5.3	2.5	6.5	--
Trucks	3.7	2.0	28.0	3.1	--	4.1	12.0	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	.9	1.5	--	--	2.0	.7	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 7. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	2.4	1.1	--	--	.9	2.8	2.8	--	--	.7	6.9	.9	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	1.2	.5	--	--	--	1.4	1.9	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.6	--	--	--	--	.8	.5	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	.6	.5	--	--	.7	.6	.4	--	--	--	.9	.8	--	--
Transportation incidents	4.2	3.1	--	5.9	1.1	4.5	7.8	--	--	3.6	4.8	2.2	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3.5	1.4	--	2.6	--	4.0	6.7	--	--	3.3	4.4	2.0	--	--
Fires and explosions	.1	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	19.1	24.4	32.6	42.4	16.8	17.8	23.4	--	4.5	10.3	15.9	31.4	13.6	--
Slips, trips without fall	1.9	1.4	--	--	2.0	2.0	2.5	--	--	.6	1.7	3.0	--	--
Fall on same level	12.0	11.0	29.4	5.6	12.3	12.2	13.8	--	4.3	7.2	13.1	24.6	6.9	--
Fall to lower level	5.1	12.0	--	36.7	2.6	3.4	6.6	--	--	2.4	.8	3.8	6.5	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2.2	4.6	--	--	5.7	1.6	1.6	--	--	1.1	1.4	3.7	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	17.5	26.4	23.8	20.5	28.8	15.4	25.6	--	9.0	11.2	6.5	22.7	13.6	--
Struck by object or equipment	10.5	12.8	--	9.7	14.1	9.9	14.9	--	5.6	9.8	4.2	15.3	6.8	--
Struck against object or equipment	4.5	6.0	--	6.4	5.7	4.1	8.6	--	3.4	.7	1.7	5.6	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2.4	7.0	--	4.5	8.1	1.2	1.8	--	--	.7	.7	1.9	5.8	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	23.1	32.1	22.1	32.3	32.5	20.9	37.4	--	4.3	14.4	18.2	15.5	15.6	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.8	8.7	--	5.5	10.3	1.4	2.4	--	--	.9	--	1.7	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	8.6	11.7	13.9	17.6	9.3	7.8	17.3	--	2.2	3.7	4.5	5.3	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2015

[illegible]



Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
<p><sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017</p>									

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	16.1	10.0	18.4	12.4	11.4	5.3	26.4	7
Management occupations	100.0	9.7	12.9	54.8	--	6.5	--	9.7	5
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	15
Computer and mathematical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.7	34
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	4
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Community and social service occupations	100.0	25.0	16.7	--	--	--	--	33.3	3
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	--	57.1	--	--	--	--	--	2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	--	--	20.0	--	30.0	--	50.0	37
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	23.5	11.8	19.6	11.8	7.8	--	25.5	5
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	15.9	11.6	29.0	15.9	5.8	--	20.3	5
Protective service occupations	100.0	--	--	25.0	37.5	--	--	--	7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	33.3	9.9	19.8	10.8	8.1	3.6	15.3	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	11.7	24.3	9.9	5.4	8.1	1.8	38.7	10
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	7.4	7.4	25.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	11.1	10
Sales and related occupations	100.0	17.4	6.5	18.5	14.1	10.9	7.6	26.1	7
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	17.6	14.7	13.2	16.2	5.9	13.2	19.1	6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	22.9	1.8	7.3	7.3	14.7	3.7	40.4	16
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	17.6	8.3	15.7	12.0	12.0	7.4	26.9	9
Production occupations	100.0	12.1	8.8	25.8	14.3	12.1	5.5	21.4	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	9.9	8.0	14.2	15.3	15.7	5.8	31.0	12

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

**Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupations and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2015**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	16.1	10.0	18.4	12.4	11.4	5.3	26.4	7
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	3.9	12.6	12.6	12.6	10.7	2.9	43.7	18
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	16.3	5.4	16.3	17.4	16.3	5.4	22.8	8
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	5.6	40.7	--	--	--	--	46.3	13
Construction laborers	100.0	8.2	--	8.2	6.1	18.4	--	59.2	48
Nursing assistants	100.0	15.2	13.0	26.1	19.6	8.7	--	17.4	5
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	23.1	--	17.9	12.8	12.8	--	28.2	7
Retail salespersons	100.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	18.2	6.1	12.1	27.3	8
Registered nurses	100.0	28.6	10.7	14.3	10.7	7.1	--	21.4	5
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	--	--	10.7	10.7	14.3	10.7	35.7	17
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	100.0	14.3	--	21.4	17.9	--	10.7	35.7	6
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	10.7	7.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	--	32.1	11
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	--	20.0	12.0	20.0	--	8.0	28.0	10
Food preparation workers	100.0	21.7	13.0	30.4	13.0	--	--	17.4	4
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	38.1	9.5	14.3	14.3	--	9.5	--	2
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	31.6	--	21.1	10.5	10.5	--	21.1	4
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	11.1	11.1	44.4	--	--	16.7	--	5
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	100.0	81.3	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	1
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.3	1
Driver/sales workers	100.0	--	--	20.0	20.0	40.0	--	--	13
Personal care aides	100.0	--	--	28.6	21.4	--	14.3	14.3	7
Machinists	100.0	--	14.3	78.6	--	--	--	--	4
Cashiers	100.0	28.6	--	21.4	--	14.3	--	21.4	4
Carpenters	100.0	46.2	--	--	--	15.4	15.4	15.4	3
Industrial production managers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	100.0	--	20.0	20.0	--	--	--	50.0	39
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	100.0	20.0	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	3

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

**Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major industry sector and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2015**

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	100.0	16.1	10.0	18.4	12.4	11.4	5.3	26.4	7
Goods producing	100.0	17.4	5.3	15.3	12.9	15.3	5.6	27.9	10
Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	100.0	23.1	--	--	15.4	--	--	30.8	10
Construction	100.0	26.2	--	6.5	9.3	15.9	3.7	37.4	14
Manufacturing	100.0	12.7	7.3	20.0	15.0	15.5	6.4	23.2	8
Service providing	100.0	15.7	11.7	19.5	12.2	10.0	5.3	25.8	7
Trade transportation and utilities	100.0	11.9	7.8	20.3	14.4	10.0	5.9	29.7	8
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	100.0	26.9	15.4	11.5	7.7	26.9	--	15.4	5
Professional and business services	100.0	10.9	21.1	15.6	4.7	6.3	3.1	38.3	8
Educational and health services	100.0	17.2	15.6	22.2	15.0	8.3	4.4	17.8	5
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	30.3	8.5	18.3	8.5	12.0	4.2	18.3	5
Other services except public administration	100.0	8.0	--	20.0	16.0	12.0	20.0	16.0	15

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	12,900	3,400	130	1,070	2,200	9,500	4,380	--	260	1,280	1,800	1,420	250	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	360	110	--	--	110	250	160	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	1,390	440	30	90	320	950	530	--	30	100	220	60	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	4,140	880	50	270	570	3,260	1,500	--	70	610	530	430	80	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	2,400	460	--	110	340	1,940	990	--	60	190	320	280	70	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	1,470	270	--	--	240	1,200	560	--	40	100	280	180	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	930	200	--	--	190	740	240	--	--	60	150	260	--	--
Not reported	2,210	1,040	40	570	430	1,170	410	--	60	210	220	210	60	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	130	30	--	--	30	110	20	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	1,050	230	--	40	200	810	510	--	--	60	140	90	--	--
1 - 2 hours	1,440	330	--	80	220	1,110	540	--	50	80	140	280	--	--
2 - 4 hours	2,860	630	--	150	490	2,230	1,090	--	20	340	430	300	30	--
4 - 6 hours	2,150	420	30	90	290	1,730	690	--	30	320	290	310	80	--
6 - 8 hours	1,670	430	--	90	340	1,240	580	--	60	150	250	160	40	--
8 - 10 hours	810	180	--	40	150	630	300	--	20	60	160	50	--	--
10 - 12 hours	310	60	--	--	40	250	120	--	--	20	60	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	120	--	--	--	--	100	20	--	--	20	50	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	2,340	1,070	70	570	430	1,270	500	--	60	210	220	210	60	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	650	90	--	--	80	560	270	--	--	40	130	110	--	--
Monday	2,430	640	20	160	460	1,790	780	--	50	260	310	280	100	--
Tuesday	2,220	530	--	140	380	1,700	880	--	90	90	370	170	70	--
Wednesday	2,390	720	20	220	480	1,670	800	--	50	360	250	140	--	--
Thursday	2,080	500	40	100	360	1,580	610	--	60	370	300	230	--	--
Friday	2,160	750	30	430	280	1,410	780	--	--	100	250	230	20	--
Saturday	980	180	--	--	150	800	260	--	--	60	180	260	30	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 13. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	2.8	3.2	--	--	5.0	2.6	3.7	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	10.8	12.9	23.1	8.4	14.5	10.0	12.1	--	11.5	7.8	12.2	4.2	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	32.1	25.9	38.5	25.2	25.9	34.3	34.2	--	26.9	47.7	29.4	30.3	32.0	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	18.6	13.5	--	10.3	15.5	20.4	22.6	--	23.1	14.8	17.8	19.7	28.0	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	11.4	7.9	--	--	10.9	12.6	12.8	--	15.4	7.8	15.6	12.7	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	7.2	5.9	--	--	8.6	7.8	5.5	--	--	4.7	8.3	18.3	--	--
Not reported	17.1	30.6	30.8	53.3	19.5	12.3	9.4	--	23.1	16.4	12.2	14.8	24.0	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	1.0	.9	--	--	1.4	1.2	.5	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	8.1	6.8	--	3.7	9.1	8.5	11.6	--	--	4.7	7.8	6.3	--	--
1 - 2 hours	11.2	9.7	--	7.5	10.0	11.7	12.3	--	19.2	6.3	7.8	19.7	--	--
2 - 4 hours	22.2	18.5	--	14.0	22.3	23.5	24.9	--	7.7	26.6	23.9	21.1	12.0	--
4 - 6 hours	16.7	12.4	23.1	8.4	13.2	18.2	15.8	--	11.5	25.0	16.1	21.8	32.0	--
6 - 8 hours	12.9	12.6	--	8.4	15.5	13.1	13.2	--	23.1	11.7	13.9	11.3	16.0	--
8 - 10 hours	6.3	5.3	--	3.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	--	7.7	4.7	8.9	3.5	--	--
10 - 12 hours	2.4	1.8	--	--	1.8	2.6	2.7	--	--	1.6	3.3	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	.9	--	--	--	--	1.1	.5	--	--	1.6	2.8	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	18.1	31.5	53.8	53.3	19.5	13.4	11.4	--	23.1	16.4	12.2	14.8	24.0	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	5.0	2.6	--	--	3.6	5.9	6.2	--	--	3.1	7.2	7.7	--	--
Monday	18.8	18.8	15.4	15.0	20.9	18.8	17.8	--	19.2	20.3	17.2	19.7	40.0	--
Tuesday	17.2	15.6	--	13.1	17.3	17.9	20.1	--	34.6	7.0	20.6	12.0	28.0	--
Wednesday	18.5	21.2	15.4	20.6	21.8	17.6	18.3	--	19.2	28.1	13.9	9.9	--	--
Thursday	16.1	14.7	30.8	9.3	16.4	16.6	13.9	--	23.1	28.9	16.7	16.2	--	--
Friday	16.7	22.1	23.1	40.2	12.7	14.8	17.8	--	--	7.8	13.9	16.2	8.0	--
Saturday	7.6	5.3	--	--	6.8	8.4	5.9	--	--	4.7	10.0	18.3	12.0	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

**Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	16.1	10.0	18.4	12.4	11.4	5.3	26.4	7
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	16.7	8.3	13.9	16.7	16.7	--	25.0	9
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	15.1	12.2	13.7	18.0	10.8	4.3	25.2	7
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	16.4	10.9	19.1	11.1	10.6	5.6	26.6	7
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	15.8	8.8	19.6	13.3	13.8	5.8	23.3	7
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	11.6	10.9	20.4	11.6	10.9	7.5	26.5	7
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	12.9	11.8	20.4	10.8	11.8	5.4	25.8	7
Time not reported	100.0	20.8	6.8	17.2	10.4	10.4	4.1	30.3	7
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	30.8	--	23.1	30.8	--	--	--	5
Less than 1 hour	100.0	12.4	10.5	21.9	14.3	8.6	6.7	24.8	7
1 - 2 hours	100.0	22.9	7.6	13.9	11.8	12.5	5.6	25.0	8
2 - 4 hours	100.0	12.6	8.0	19.6	14.3	11.9	6.3	27.6	9
4 - 6 hours	100.0	14.4	17.7	16.7	12.6	13.0	4.2	21.4	6
6 - 8 hours	100.0	15.0	8.4	22.2	12.6	12.0	3.6	25.7	7
8 - 10 hours	100.0	13.6	6.2	16.0	9.9	13.6	9.9	30.9	13
10 - 12 hours	100.0	19.4	19.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	22.6	6
12 - 16 hours	100.0	--	33.3	25.0	--	--	--	16.7	3
More than 16 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	47
Hours not reported	100.0	20.5	6.4	17.9	10.3	9.8	3.8	30.8	7
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	13.8	16.9	13.8	18.5	10.8	6.2	18.5	6
Monday	100.0	21.4	8.2	17.7	16.0	11.1	5.8	19.8	6
Tuesday	100.0	12.6	11.7	23.4	11.7	10.8	6.3	23.4	7
Wednesday	100.0	14.6	10.5	14.6	8.4	9.6	4.2	38.1	11
Thursday	100.0	15.4	13.9	15.4	13.5	10.6	5.8	25.5	7
Friday	100.0	16.2	6.0	21.3	11.1	15.3	4.2	25.5	8
Saturday	100.0	16.3	6.1	20.4	11.2	11.2	5.1	28.6	8

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
<p><sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017</p>									



Table 15. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness <sup>3</sup>																
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	68.6	5.5	.7	.9	14.5	10.2	26.6	6.6	4.5	11.3	3.2	15.4	5.7	2.6	4.6	.8	4.7	.1
Gender:																		
Male	78.8	6.1	.9	.7	18.0	12.3	31.8	8.0	4.9	15.7	2.7	17.1	6.4	2.6	5.9	.8	4.2	--
Female	55.8	4.7	.4	1.1	10.1	7.5	20.1	4.9	4.1	5.7	4.0	13.3	4.9	2.4	3.1	.9	5.3	.3
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	73.9	9.8	--	--	4.5	--	44.0	4.9	9.5	27.6	--	12.8	--	7.3	3.7	--	--	--
20 - 24	66.6	5.6	1.5	--	21.0	19.6	19.9	2.2	2.1	13.4	1.4	15.2	5.8	1.6	6.8	1.5	3.3	--
25 - 34	55.5	5.7	.4	.7	12.1	8.4	20.3	3.9	3.0	10.9	1.7	12.0	4.7	1.6	3.6	.8	3.9	--
35 - 44	71.8	5.8	1.1	.7	15.4	11.5	28.1	6.0	3.9	14.5	2.7	16.3	5.1	3.7	4.7	1.1	4.4	--
45 - 54	77.0	3.5	.5	1.8	16.7	11.1	31.4	8.5	6.8	8.2	6.3	17.4	7.1	3.0	3.7	.6	5.7	--
55 - 64	69.9	6.9	--	1.1	10.9	5.5	26.9	11.5	5.9	5.3	3.6	16.7	5.9	1.7	6.6	.9	5.8	--
65 and over	77.0	3.8	--	--	16.9	8.0	32.2	9.2	--	18.7	2.9	16.8	10.6	--	2.7	--	7.0	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	27.4	--	--	2.5	10.5	10.0	5.4	2.1	--	2.0	--	5.7	--	2.3	--	--	1.7	--
Business and financial operations occupations	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	57.5	--	--	--	29.8	27.0	--	--	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	--	--	12.4	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	27.9	--	--	--	--	--	17.4	--	--	--	14.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	45.1	--	--	--	11.0	--	17.1	--	--	--	--	14.7	13.5	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	40.7	3.1	--	--	8.1	6.9	7.0	3.9	--	1.4	--	13.7	4.0	--	4.0	--	6.7	--
Healthcare support occupations	126.6	9.9	--	4.9	47.8	38.0	30.6	10.3	2.9	5.1	5.8	17.6	7.2	--	5.5	--	14.2	--
Protective service occupations	48.5	--	--	--	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	69.9	5.8	--	--	8.8	5.4	36.5	3.0	12.7	18.0	2.1	16.2	6.3	4.0	3.8	--	2.5	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	230.0	13.1	--	--	72.9	54.7	90.7	15.4	6.5	61.3	4.9	40.2	18.8	9.5	7.0	--	10.4	--
Personal care and service occupations	45.1	8.5	--	--	14.3	9.9	8.4	--	--	2.9	--	8.9	--	3.4	--	--	3.6	--
Sales and related occupations	41.5	3.2	--	--	10.0	8.0	15.2	3.4	3.2	4.6	3.3	7.0	1.9	--	1.9	2.1	3.7	--
Office and administrative support occupations	22.6	1.6	--	.6	5.1	3.5	7.0	2.0	1.1	2.3	1.3	6.0	3.4	--	1.0	.8	1.6	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	69.1	--	--	--	43.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	138.0	8.2	2.3	--	15.3	5.8	53.7	22.5	8.3	15.4	7.3	54.7	7.3	7.3	35.5	--	5.9	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	118.8	13.5	--	1.7	22.0	16.4	50.3	9.7	8.0	26.4	5.7	24.6	15.2	3.1	3.7	--	5.9	--
Production occupations	107.5	5.4	2.1	--	14.5	8.5	61.9	9.9	7.9	35.2	7.0	18.1	6.5	2.8	6.7	--	5.0	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	186.4	18.4	1.2	3.0	37.9	25.3	65.7	26.8	13.0	18.2	6.4	45.0	18.0	9.2	10.5	1.6	14.7	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 16. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	68.6	24.5	8.9	8.3	7.2	1.1	6.1	1.0	.1	.6	1.1	.1	.7	--	.2	6.9	10.4
Gender:																	
Male	78.8	28.2	9.2	11.8	10.4	1.4	5.8	1.1	.2	1.0	1.1	--	.4	--	.2	6.9	12.9
Female	55.8	19.9	8.4	3.8	3.1	.6	6.4	.8	--	--	1.1	--	1.0	--	.2	7.0	7.3
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	73.9	15.6	3.8	17.5	15.9	--	4.9	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	14.2
20 - 24	66.6	26.2	3.5	10.3	8.0	2.3	5.0	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4	12.6
25 - 34	55.5	18.2	7.1	7.6	6.0	1.6	5.3	1.1	--	.8	--	--	1.0	--	--	5.5	8.3
35 - 44	71.8	29.6	4.0	10.3	9.2	1.0	6.6	1.2	--	.8	1.2	--	.4	--	--	6.3	11.2
45 - 54	77.0	28.7	13.1	5.5	4.9	.6	6.2	--	--	.7	1.8	--	.6	--	--	9.2	10.6
55 - 64	69.9	22.9	14.4	4.9	4.7	--	6.2	--	--	.6	2.1	--	.8	--	--	5.9	11.8
65 and over	77.0	18.9	18.6	16.6	16.6	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	3.5
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	27.4	14.6	2.9	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	1.8
Business and financial operations occupations	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Computer and mathematical occupations	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.5
Community and social service occupations	57.5	23.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	27.9	18.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	45.1	35.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	40.7	17.3	8.0	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3	4.6
Healthcare support occupations	126.6	63.2	5.2	--	--	--	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.4	22.2
Protective service occupations	48.5	21.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	69.9	14.7	12.1	19.1	19.1	--	3.8	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	4.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	230.0	102.7	12.6	61.7	53.9	7.8	17.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.2	21.7
Personal care and service occupations	45.1	8.0	12.2	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.3	6.6
Sales and related occupations	41.5	16.2	4.8	3.5	2.1	1.5	4.8	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	4.7
Office and administrative support occupations	22.6	8.8	3.6	1.0	1.0	--	2.0	--	--	--	.5	--	.6	--	--	1.0	5.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	69.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	138.0	36.1	35.8	11.6	9.0	2.6	19.1	4.0	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	12.1	14.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	118.8	33.0	20.2	19.2	15.4	3.7	3.3	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	8.1	28.8
Production occupations	107.5	29.8	11.0	16.5	14.2	2.3	9.0	3.1	--	2.9	5.0	--	--	--	--	8.9	19.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	186.4	78.1	18.6	12.1	11.8	--	17.4	--	--	3.3	--	--	3.6	--	--	17.5	34.5

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

**Table 17. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	68.6	.7	8.8	2.2	5.6	4.9	3.8	2.8	11.0	10.9	12.0	3.4	8.3	6.3
Gender:														
Male	78.8	1.0	10.1	1.7	8.5	8.1	1.7	.7	12.4	12.3	10.3	5.2	10.8	6.4
Female	55.8	.4	7.2	2.9	1.8	.9	6.6	5.5	9.3	9.1	14.2	1.1	5.1	6.1
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	73.9	--	10.9	--	4.8	7.8	4.6	4.4	6.9	6.9	11.3	9.4	--	12.4
20 - 24	66.6	.9	9.1	--	5.1	5.4	4.8	3.0	15.6	15.5	6.9	2.0	6.6	9.0
25 - 34	55.5	1.0	7.2	2.8	5.8	6.1	4.7	3.6	7.8	7.7	4.1	2.0	7.2	6.2
35 - 44	71.8	.7	8.9	1.3	6.5	4.2	4.8	3.2	11.0	10.9	10.3	8.1	9.3	6.0
45 - 54	77.0	.5	12.8	2.9	4.0	5.1	2.3	2.0	13.8	13.6	17.4	1.4	9.9	5.5
55 - 64	69.9	.7	6.0	2.6	3.5	3.9	3.0	2.0	11.0	10.9	18.8	1.9	7.2	5.5
65 and over	77.0	--	3.5	--	18.0	--	--	--	6.2	6.0	24.6	--	13.0	3.7
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	27.4	--	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	3.9	3.7	--	2.8	3.0
Business and financial operations occupations	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	1.6	1.9	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	57.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.2	--	26.8	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	27.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.4	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	45.1	--	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	26.5	26.5	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	40.7	--	--	2.9	--	--	10.2	9.8	5.2	5.2	10.6	--	4.7	5.6
Healthcare support occupations	126.6	--	--	5.2	--	--	49.3	47.8	14.7	14.3	20.9	--	7.5	25.3
Protective service occupations	48.5	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	--	10.3	10.3	13.9	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	69.9	--	21.6	3.1	9.0	1.8	--	--	4.7	4.7	14.5	3.9	--	9.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	230.0	--	12.5	7.4	4.4	12.1	--	--	67.3	66.9	43.8	46.2	11.9	18.3
Personal care and service occupations	45.1	--	--	--	--	--	19.1	16.3	--	--	10.6	--	2.6	8.5
Sales and related occupations	41.5	--	10.0	2.5	--	2.1	3.3	--	5.5	5.1	9.0	--	4.6	3.2
Office and administrative support occupations	22.6	--	4.7	.8	--	1.2	--	--	2.5	2.5	8.4	--	2.3	.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	69.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	138.0	3.2	5.0	--	19.6	8.8	--	--	16.7	16.6	27.7	7.3	10.2	17.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	118.8	2.4	4.1	--	20.9	16.4	--	--	25.8	25.7	9.0	5.6	14.5	11.8
Production occupations	107.5	1.3	8.7	4.0	22.9	18.3	1.6	--	22.6	22.6	11.9	6.4	3.2	6.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	186.4	--	34.2	5.8	5.6	12.2	--	--	26.2	25.9	27.5	4.5	56.9	10.6

Table 17. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>											
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where</p> <p>N = number of injuries and illnesses EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017</p>													

Table 18. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness <sup>3</sup>																			All other events
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	
Total	68.6	17.5	10.5	4.5	2.4	19.1	5.1	12.0	1.9	23.1	8.6	2.8	2.2	4.2	3.5	.1	2.4	1.2	.6	.6	--
Gender:																					
Male	78.8	23.2	13.8	5.6	3.4	18.8	8.0	8.5	2.2	27.5	11.8	2.7	2.7	4.9	3.9	.2	1.3	.9	.2	.2	--
Female	55.8	10.4	6.3	3.0	1.1	19.3	1.4	16.4	1.5	17.5	4.6	3.1	1.5	3.2	3.0	--	3.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	--
Age:																					
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	73.9	28.3	20.7	7.1	--	13.4	--	10.7	--	17.6	10.3	--	9.9	--	--	--	3.7	3.0	--	--	--
20 - 24	66.6	19.7	11.3	7.1	1.2	10.3	3.4	6.1	--	26.9	8.7	1.6	3.8	3.0	2.4	--	2.9	1.9	--	--	--
25 - 34	55.5	19.9	13.3	4.1	2.5	9.6	2.4	4.9	2.1	18.1	7.4	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.7	--	2.8	1.5	1.0	--	--
35 - 44	71.8	19.0	12.5	3.3	2.7	15.8	6.4	7.0	2.4	27.2	11.4	2.7	2.0	4.9	4.0	.4	2.5	1.3	.6	.5	--
45 - 54	77.0	14.1	8.2	3.5	2.3	27.5	4.2	20.7	2.3	25.7	8.6	4.7	1.6	5.9	5.3	--	2.1	.7	--	1.2	--
55 - 64	69.9	11.6	5.7	3.0	2.6	29.0	10.0	17.8	1.1	22.8	7.1	3.8	1.3	3.0	1.8	--	2.1	.6	.9	.5	--
65 and over	77.0	24.6	4.6	16.4	3.5	33.1	5.7	25.8	--	10.1	3.5	--	--	7.5	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																					
Management occupations	27.4	2.5	2.3	--	--	5.4	1.8	3.6	--	14.0	9.7	2.4	--	2.6	2.6	--	2.1	--	--	1.8	--
Business and financial operations occupations	4.8	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	57.5	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	8.7	--	13.1	--	--	--	26.2	24.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	27.9	--	--	--	--	15.7	--	14.0	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	45.1	--	--	--	--	8.5	--	--	--	29.9	7.8	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	40.7	4.7	3.8	--	--	14.8	--	11.2	2.8	10.8	3.0	--	1.6	4.1	4.0	--	4.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	--
Healthcare support occupations	126.6	15.6	11.5	--	--	25.2	--	22.2	2.8	65.6	18.3	5.6	--	6.6	5.7	--	12.2	3.7	5.0	3.5	--
Protective service occupations	48.5	--	--	--	--	19.1	--	13.1	--	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	69.9	26.3	16.7	7.5	2.1	28.0	2.9	23.2	1.9	10.8	6.0	--	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	230.0	72.4	56.0	13.5	--	52.4	5.7	44.3	--	86.5	14.4	--	3.4	9.9	8.3	--	4.8	--	--	3.1	--
Personal care and service occupations	45.1	4.3	--	--	--	12.0	--	10.9	--	12.3	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	14.1	7.7	6.4	--	--
Sales and related occupations	41.5	8.4	6.5	1.7	--	13.1	2.4	10.4	--	14.2	6.7	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.2	--	3.3	3.2	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	22.6	3.6	1.5	1.7	--	9.5	.6	8.3	.5	7.6	4.4	1.0	.5	.9	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	69.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	138.0	24.6	12.5	5.3	6.8	56.4	46.2	6.8	3.4	42.7	26.5	5.6	4.0	6.6	2.4	--	2.2	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	118.8	41.6	28.9	9.4	2.9	30.8	13.8	9.8	7.2	36.9	10.3	5.8	5.5	3.7	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	107.5	43.2	17.7	15.2	9.1	15.6	2.1	11.7	1.7	39.0	10.7	13.5	5.6	--	--	--	3.5	--	1.4	1.9	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	186.4	43.8	26.3	9.2	7.6	46.7	15.8	23.5	6.2	65.6	25.0	2.8	3.0	26.4	23.2	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 19. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

**Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	--	60.0	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, February 22, 2017. February 22, 2017

**Table 21. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017



Table 22. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2015

[illegible]

**Table 22. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2015

[illegible]

**Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017



**Table 24. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	31.8	--	31.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

**Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major industry sector and number of days away from work, state government, Missouri, 2015**

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
State Government <sup>2,3,4</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods producing	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade transportation and utilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

[illegible]



**Table 27. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wednesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thursday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 28. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,780	--	--	--	--	1,740	310	--	--	--	790	--	--	510
Gender:														
Male	990	--	--	--	--	950	200	--	--	--	350	--	--	370
Female	790	--	--	--	--	790	120	--	--	--	430	--	--	150
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	120	--	--	--	--	120	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	230	--	--	--	--	220	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	140
35 to 44	570	--	--	--	--	570	90	--	--	--	360	--	--	110
45 to 54	310	--	--	--	--	290	80	--	--	--	70	--	--	140
55 to 64	400	--	--	--	--	390	70	--	--	--	190	--	--	--
65 and over	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	100
1 to 5 years	610	--	--	--	--	580	90	--	--	--	250	--	--	--
More than 5 years	910	--	--	--	--	890	220	--	--	--	400	--	--	190
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	1,120	--	--	--	--	1,070	80	--	--	--	650	--	--	300
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	650	--	--	--	--	650	230	--	--	--	140	--	--	210

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	100.0
Gender:														
Male	55.6	--	--	--	--	54.6	64.5	--	--	--	44.3	--	--	72.5
Female	44.4	--	--	--	--	45.4	38.7	--	--	--	54.4	--	--	29.4
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	6.7	--	--	--	--	6.9	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	12.9	--	--	--	--	12.6	16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.5
35 to 44	32.0	--	--	--	--	32.8	29.0	--	--	--	45.6	--	--	21.6
45 to 54	17.4	--	--	--	--	16.7	25.8	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	27.5
55 to 64	22.5	--	--	--	--	22.4	22.6	--	--	--	24.1	--	--	--
65 and over	8.4	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	--	17.7	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	14.0	--	--	--	--	14.4	--	--	--	--	17.7	--	--	19.6
1 to 5 years	34.3	--	--	--	--	33.3	29.0	--	--	--	31.6	--	--	--
More than 5 years	51.1	--	--	--	--	51.1	71.0	--	--	--	50.6	--	--	37.3
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	62.9	--	--	--	--	61.5	25.8	--	--	--	82.3	--	--	58.8
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	36.5	--	--	--	--	37.4	74.2	--	--	--	17.7	--	--	41.2

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, February 22, 2017. February 22, 2017

**Table 30. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,780	--	--	--	--	1,740	310	--	--	--	790	--	--	510
Management occupations	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	130	--	--	--	--	130	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	120	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Production occupations	60	--	--	--	--	60	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	330	--	--	--	--	310	190	--	--	--	120	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

**Table 31. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2015**

Occupation	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,780	--	--	--	--	1,740	310	--	--	--	790	--	--	510
Personal care aides	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	160	--	--	--	--	160	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	120	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firefighters	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Office clerks, general	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 32. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,780	--	--	--	--	1,740	310	--	--	--	790	--	--	510
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	90	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	480	--	--	--	--	480	110	--	--	--	230	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	360	--	--	--	--	360	90	--	--	--	110	--	--	140
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	110	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	110	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	270	--	--	--	--	260	30	--	--	--	110	--	--	120
Back	250	--	--	--	--	240	30	--	--	--	100	--	--	110
Upper extremities	440	--	--	--	--	420	100	--	--	--	140	--	--	150
Shoulder	80	--	--	--	--	80	20	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Arm	70	--	--	--	--	70	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand	70	--	--	--	--	60	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	450	--	--	--	--	440	40	--	--	--	320	--	--	--
Knee	200	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Ankle	70	--	--	--	--	70	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	180	--	--	--	--	180	60	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Multiple	240	--	--	--	--	240	60	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	130	--	--	--	--	130	20	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	100	--	--	--	--	90	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	530	--	--	--	--	530	20	--	--	--	350	--	--	150
Worker motion or position	410	--	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	140
Person, other than injured or ill workers	300	--	--	--	--	300	60	--	--	--	50	--	--	180
Health care patient	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	160
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	290	--	--	--	--	290	60	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
Ladder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	100	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Vehicles	130	--	--	--	--	130	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 32. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	250	--	--	--	--	250	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Intentional injury by other person	250	--	--	--	--	250	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	100	--	--	--	--	80	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	90	--	--	--	--	70	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	360	--	--	--	--	360	60	--	--	--	200	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	260	--	--	--	--	260	40	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	340	--	--	--	--	310	30	--	--	--	160	--	--	90
Struck by object or equipment	270	--	--	--	--	240	30	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	690	--	--	--	--	690	80	--	--	--	410	--	--	180
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017





**Table 33. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	14.0	--	--	--	--	14.4	19.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.3
Intentional injury by other person	14.0	--	--	--	--	14.4	19.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.3
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	5.6	--	--	--	--	4.6	19.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	5.1	--	--	--	--	4.0	19.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	20.2	--	--	--	--	20.7	19.4	--	--	--	25.3	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	14.6	--	--	--	--	14.9	12.9	--	--	--	20.3	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	3.9	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	19.1	--	--	--	--	17.8	9.7	--	--	--	20.3	--	--	17.6
Struck by object or equipment	15.2	--	--	--	--	13.8	9.7	--	--	--	20.3	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	38.8	--	--	--	--	39.7	25.8	--	--	--	51.9	--	--	35.3
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	3.4	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	4.5	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017



**Table 34. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	11.3	--	--	--	--	11.6	47.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.2
Intentional injury by other person	11.3	--	--	--	--	11.6	47.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.2
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	4.4	--	--	--	--	3.9	47.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3.9	--	--	--	--	3.3	47.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	16.0	--	--	--	--	16.4	44.5	--	--	--	14.3	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	11.7	--	--	--	--	11.9	32.2	--	--	--	11.2	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	3.1	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	15.4	--	--	--	--	14.4	24.6	--	--	--	11.5	--	--	18.4
Struck by object or equipment	12.1	--	--	--	--	11.0	24.6	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	31.0	--	--	--	--	31.8	63.3	--	--	--	29.3	--	--	36.7
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	3.6	--	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 35. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2015

[illegible]

Table 35. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
<p><sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017</p>									

Table 36. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2015

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	16.3	6.2	12.9	23.6	7.9	11.8	21.9	7
Management occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	20
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	12
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	55.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Protective service occupations	100.0	19.0	14.3	--	23.8	--	--	--	7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	60
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	23.1	--	30.8	--	--	--	--	3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	8
Production occupations	100.0	--	--	83.3	--	--	--	--	3
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	--	--	9.1	48.5	15.2	--	18.2	8

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

**Table 37. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupations and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2015**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	16.3	6.2	12.9	23.6	7.9	11.8	21.9	7
Personal care aides	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	100.0	--	--	--	25.0	25.0	--	18.8	10
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	--	--	--	83.3	--	--	--	7
Firefighters	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	100.0	44.4	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	2
Nursing assistants	100.0	62.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Office clerks, general	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Construction laborers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

**Table 38. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major industry sector and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2015**

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Local Government <sup>2,3,4</sup>	100.0	16.3	6.2	12.9	23.6	7.9	11.8	21.9	7
Goods producing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	100.0	16.7	6.3	13.2	23.0	8.0	12.1	20.7	7
Trade transportation and utilities	100.0	--	--	29.0	22.6	22.6	9.7	12.9	10
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	100.0	13.9	7.6	8.9	34.2	5.1	--	26.6	7
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017



Table 39. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,780	--	--	--	--	1,740	310	--	--	--	790	--	--	510
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	40	--	--	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	430	--	--	--	--	430	20	--	--	--	230	--	--	140
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	750	--	--	--	--	720	90	--	--	--	410	--	--	190
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	210	--	--	--	--	200	100	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	250	--	--	--	--	250	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	90	--	--	--	--	90	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	380	--	--	--	--	380	50	--	--	--	250	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	500	--	--	--	--	480	120	--	--	--	200	--	--	140
4 - 6 hours	260	--	--	--	--	240	30	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	180	--	--	--	--	170	80	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
Monday	210	--	--	--	--	200	90	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Tuesday	330	--	--	--	--	330	30	--	--	--	120	--	--	130
Wednesday	240	--	--	--	--	240	60	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Thursday	240	--	--	--	--	220	40	--	--	--	180	--	--	--
Friday	520	--	--	--	--	500	40	--	--	--	270	--	--	180
Saturday	90	--	--	--	--	90	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

**Table 40. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	100.0
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	2.2	--	--	--	--	2.3	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	24.2	--	--	--	--	24.7	6.5	--	--	--	29.1	--	--	27.5
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	42.1	--	--	--	--	41.4	29.0	--	--	--	51.9	--	--	37.3
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	11.8	--	--	--	--	11.5	32.3	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	14.0	--	--	--	--	14.4	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.3
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	5.1	--	--	--	--	5.2	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	21.3	--	--	--	--	21.8	16.1	--	--	--	31.6	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	10.1	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	--	13.9	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	28.1	--	--	--	--	27.6	38.7	--	--	--	25.3	--	--	27.5
4 - 6 hours	14.6	--	--	--	--	13.8	9.7	--	--	--	15.2	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	10.1	--	--	--	--	9.8	25.8	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	9.6	--	--	--	--	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.6
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	2.8	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	9.0	--	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.5
Monday	11.8	--	--	--	--	11.5	29.0	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	--
Tuesday	18.5	--	--	--	--	19.0	9.7	--	--	--	15.2	--	--	25.5
Wednesday	13.5	--	--	--	--	13.8	19.4	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--
Thursday	13.5	--	--	--	--	12.6	12.9	--	--	--	22.8	--	--	--
Friday	29.2	--	--	--	--	28.7	12.9	--	--	--	34.2	--	--	35.3
Saturday	5.1	--	--	--	--	5.2	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

**Table 41. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2015**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	16.3	6.2	12.9	23.6	7.9	11.8	21.9	7
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	7.0	--	--	39.5	11.6	--	16.3	7
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	22.7	--	14.7	20.0	4.0	13.3	21.3	7
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	--	--	14.3	19.0	14.3	--	28.6	10
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	16.0	--	12.0	20.0	--	--	36.0	7
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	--	--	44.4	--	--	--	--	3
Time not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Less than 1 hour	100.0	10.5	13.2	7.9	44.7	--	--	--	7
1 - 2 hours	100.0	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
2 - 4 hours	100.0	8.0	10.0	14.0	30.0	8.0	16.0	12.0	7
4 - 6 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	80.8	60
6 - 8 hours	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	16.7	5
8 - 10 hours	100.0	17.6	--	--	--	--	47.1	--	22
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.3	80
Monday	100.0	--	--	42.9	--	--	--	23.8	5
Tuesday	100.0	36.4	--	18.2	21.2	9.1	--	--	3
Wednesday	100.0	41.7	12.5	20.8	--	--	--	--	2
Thursday	100.0	--	--	--	--	12.5	--	66.7	42
Friday	100.0	--	--	--	51.9	--	30.8	--	7
Saturday	100.0	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	5

Table 41. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
<p><sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017</p>									

Table 42. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Local government	Part of body affected by the injury or illness <sup>3</sup>																
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	79.7	7.2	--	1.8	12.1	11.4	19.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	20.3	8.9	3.0	6.5	8.0	10.8	--
Gender:																		
Male	90.0	12.6	--	--	12.8	12.1	17.6	3.8	5.7	2.8	--	25.5	15.9	3.1	3.6	11.8	6.1	--
Female	69.8	--	--	--	11.4	10.6	21.5	3.2	--	3.6	6.8	15.3	--	2.9	9.4	4.3	15.2	--
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	160.7	--	--	--	99.3	99.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	40.4	17.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	81.5	5.6	--	--	14.1	14.1	9.3	6.5	--	--	--	45.8	22.2	--	18.8	4.5	--	--
45 - 54	64.1	--	--	--	--	--	34.2	--	--	--	6.6	12.7	--	6.7	--	--	11.7	--
55 - 64	128.1	--	--	--	15.4	15.4	48.9	--	--	--	12.6	15.1	--	--	--	--	40.3	--
65 and over	236.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	81.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 43. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Local government	Nature of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	79.7	21.4	4.1	4.7	4.7	--	16.0	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	6.5	23.0
Gender:																	
Male	90.0	17.9	4.7	7.1	7.0	--	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.4	31.9
Female	69.8	24.8	3.6	--	--	--	15.0	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	14.5
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	160.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	102.6	--
25 - 34	40.4	10.5	--	--	--	--	17.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	81.5	20.4	--	--	--	--	21.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3	29.1
45 - 54	64.1	12.3	7.1	--	--	--	14.7	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	20.0
55 - 64	128.1	61.4	9.3	11.1	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.3
65 and over	236.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

Table 44. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2015

[illegible]

Table 44. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Local government	Source of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>											
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where</p> <p>N = number of injuries and illnesses EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017</p>													



Table 45. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2015

Characteristic	Local government	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness <sup>3</sup>																			All other events
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	
Total	79.7	15.4	12.1	1.3	--	16.0	3.1	11.7	1.3	31.0	3.6	2.7	1.6	4.4	3.9	--	11.3	11.3	--	--	--
Gender:																					
Male	90.0	19.5	12.8	2.7	--	10.1	5.2	4.9	--	43.8	5.2	--	--	3.7	3.6	--	11.9	11.9	--	--	--
Female	69.8	11.4	11.4	--	--	21.7	--	18.2	2.6	18.6	--	5.3	--	5.1	4.2	--	10.9	10.9	--	--	--
Age:																					
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	160.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	105.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	40.4	10.5	--	--	--	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.8	18.8	--	--	--
35 - 44	81.5	22.5	18.4	--	--	7.0	4.3	--	--	42.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	6.1	--	--	--
45 - 54	64.1	--	--	--	--	15.4	--	10.4	--	16.8	--	6.6	--	8.3	6.1	--	18.6	18.6	--	--	--
55 - 64	128.1	27.2	25.6	--	--	51.2	--	46.0	--	36.7	15.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	236.6	--	--	--	--	65.8	--	65.8	--	165.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																					
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 22, 2017

# 2015 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

## Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state agencies developed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state the incident occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states.

The fatality census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries in an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal work injury.

A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from census counts. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; and that which is done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit. Although the scope of the fatality census is limited to work-related injuries, states may submit data on work-related fatal illnesses, such as heart attacks, that occur at work.

Information gathered by states participating in the CFOI program is used for statistical and research purposes only. The identifiers of all individuals and companies remain confidential according to BLS policy and confidentiality pledges to state source agencies. BLS and participating state agencies abide by any restrictions on followback or the release data imposed by source agencies.

## Data users

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the previous calendar year. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research.

## Highlights

### Industry

- There were 117 total work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2015.
  - There were 108 work-related fatalities in private industry. Nine fatalities were in government.
  - Private industry, service-providing sectors had 65 fatalities. There were 43 fatalities in private industry, goods-producing sectors.
  - Private industry major industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
    - trade, transportation, and utilities with 38;
    - natural resources and mining with 26; and
    - construction with 14.
  - Private industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
    - Transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) with 27;
    - agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS 11) with 25; and
    - construction (NAICS 23) with 14.

## Category of workers

- Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 77 of the total occupational fatalities.
  - Service-providing sectors accounted for 54 (70.1%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
    - Trade, transportation, and utilities accounted for 32 (41.6%) of the fatalities.
  - The goods-producing sectors accounted for 23 (29.9%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
    - Construction accounted for 12 (15.6%) of the fatalities.
    - Natural resources and mining accounted for nine (11.7 %) of the fatalities.
- Government workers accounted for nine of the total occupational fatalities.
  - Eight (88.9%) of the government workers were in service-providing sectors.
    - Public administration accounted for five (55.6%) of the fatalities.
- Self-employed workers accounted for 31 of the total occupational fatalities.
  - Goods-producing sectors accounted for 20 (64.5%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
    - Natural resources and mining accounted for 17 (54.8%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
  - Service-providing sectors accounted for 11 (35.5%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
    - Trade, transportation, and utilities accounted for six (19.4%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.

## Event or exposure

- The event or exposures of the total fatalities were:
  - 60 (51.3%) transportation incidents;
  - 14 (12.0%) falls, slips, trips;
  - 13 (11.1%) contact with objects and equipment;
  - 13 (11.1%) violence and other injuries by persons or animals;
  - 11 ( 9.4%) exposure to harmful substances or environments); and
  - 6 ( 5.1%) fires and explosions.

## Transportation incidents

- Transportation incidents was the event or exposure leading to the most (60) occupational fatalities in Missouri in 2015.
  - Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 32 of the transportation incidents. Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 18 of the transportation incidents. Pedestrian vehicular incidents accounted for five of the transportation incidents.
  - Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for 26 of the transportation incidents. Management occupations accounted for 13 of the transportation incidents.
  - The transportation and warehousing private industry sector accounted for 20 of the transportation incidents. Seventeen of the transportation incidents were in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting private industry sector.

## Homicides

- Seven of the total occupational fatalities were homicides.
  - Six of the homicides were shooting by other person--intentional.
  - Six of the homicides were in private industry service-providing sectors. All six of these homicides were shooting by other person--intentional.

## Source

- Vehicles was the primary source in most (62) of the total fatalities. Persons, plants, animals, and minerals was the source in 20 fatalities.
- Vehicles was the secondary source in 16 fatalities. Tools, instruments, and equipment; and structures and surfaces were each the secondary source in 14 fatalities.

## **Occupation**

- Transportation and material moving occupations was the occupational group with the most (34) fatal occupational injuries.
  - Twenty-six of the fatalities in transportation and material moving occupations were transportation incidents.
  - Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers accounted for 27 of the occupational fatalities within the transportation and material moving occupations.
- There were 19 occupational fatalities in management occupations.
  - Thirteen of the fatalities in management occupations were transportation incidents.
  - Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers accounted for 16 of the occupational fatalities within the management occupations.

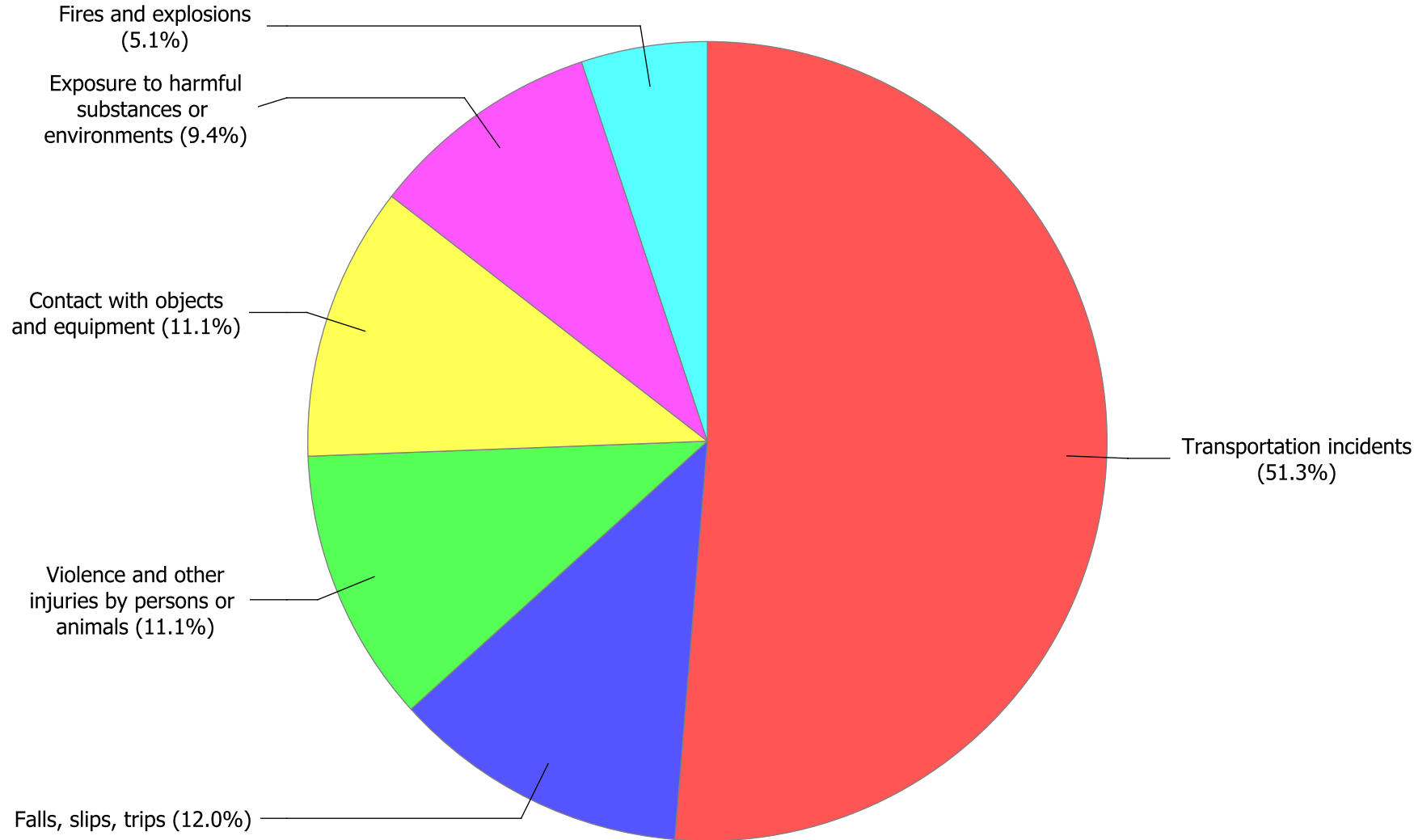
## **Worker characteristics**

- Male workers accounted for 107 (91.5%) of the 117 fatal occupational injuries.
  - Fifty-six of the fatalities in male workers were due to transportation incidents.
  - Contact with objects and equipment was the event or exposure for 13 fatalities in male workers.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 years accounted for 35 (29.9%) of the fatalities. Workers 55 to 64 years accounted for 27 (23.1%) of the fatalities.
- White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 102 (87.2%) of the total fatal occupational injuries.
  - Black or African-American, non-Hispanic workers and Hispanic or Latino workers each accounted for seven (6.0%) of the total occupational fatalities.

Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Missouri, 2015 (117 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Transportation incidents	60
Falls, slips, trips	14
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	13
Contact with objects and equipment	13
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	11
Fires and explosions	6
Other not reported	0

Chart A-1. Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Missouri, 2015 (117 total fatal injuries)

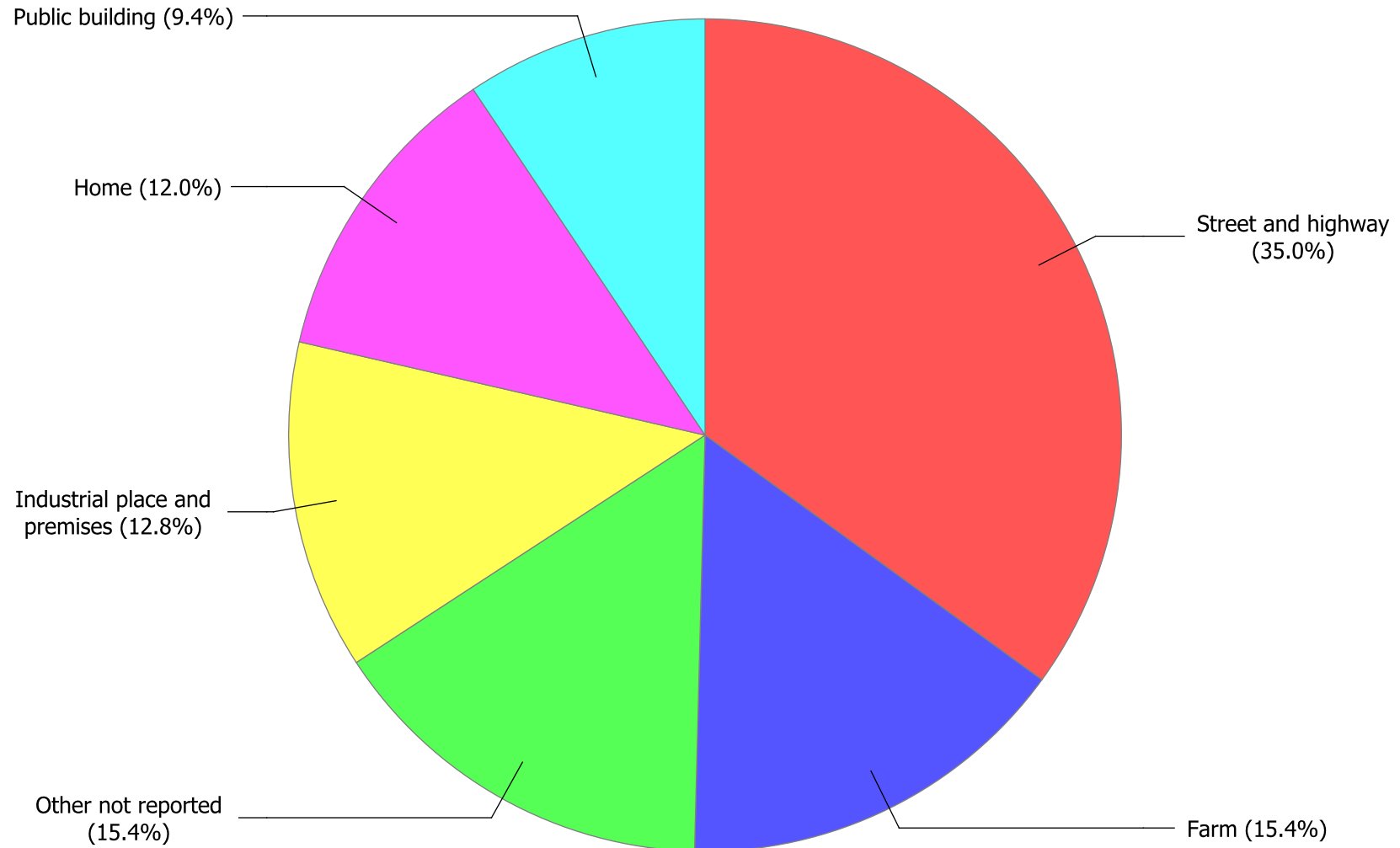


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Missouri, 2015 (117 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Mine and quarry	-
Place for recreation and sport	-
Residential institution	-
Street and highway	41
Farm	18
Other not reported	18
Industrial place and premises	15
Home	14
Public building	11

Chart A-2. Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Missouri, 2015 (117 total fatal injuries)



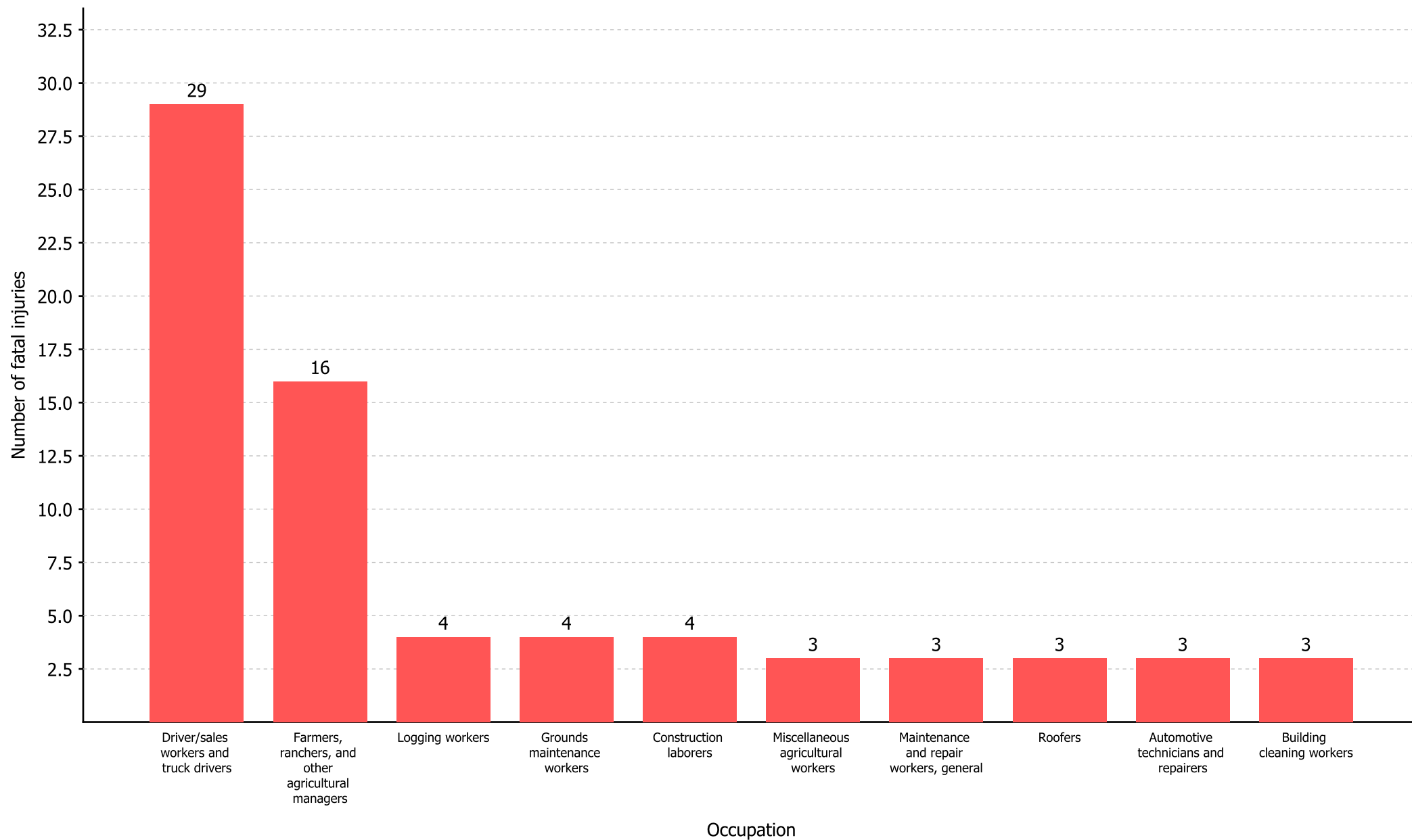
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2015, (117 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	29
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	16
Logging workers	4
Grounds maintenance workers	4
Construction laborers	4
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	3
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3
Roofers	3
Automotive technicians and repairers	3
Building cleaning workers	3

Chart A-3. Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2015, (117 total fatal injuries)

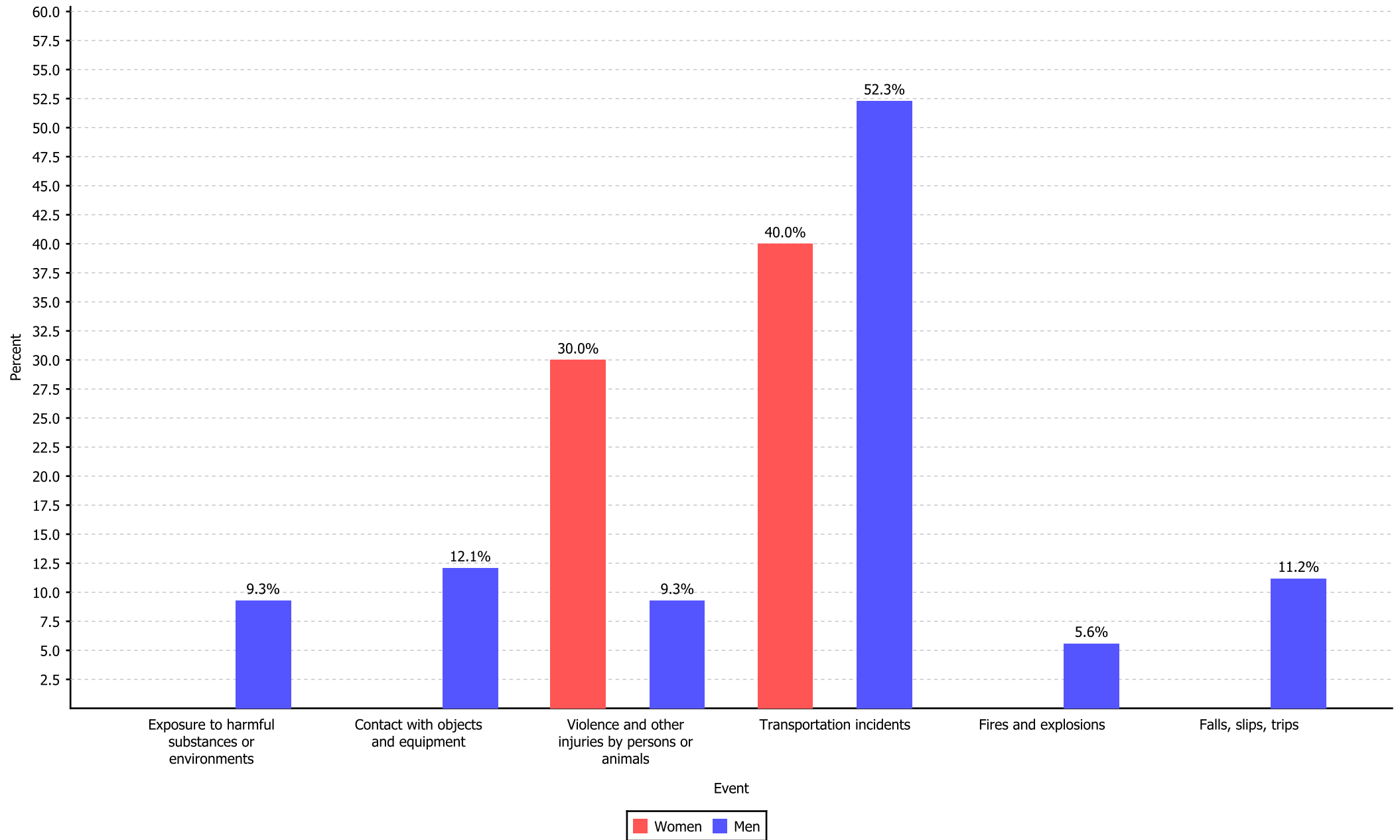


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Missouri, 2015, (107 men, 10 women)

Characteristics	Men	Women
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	10	-
Contact with objects and equipment	13	-
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	10	3
Transportation incidents	56	4
Fires and explosions	6	-
Falls, slips, trips	12	-

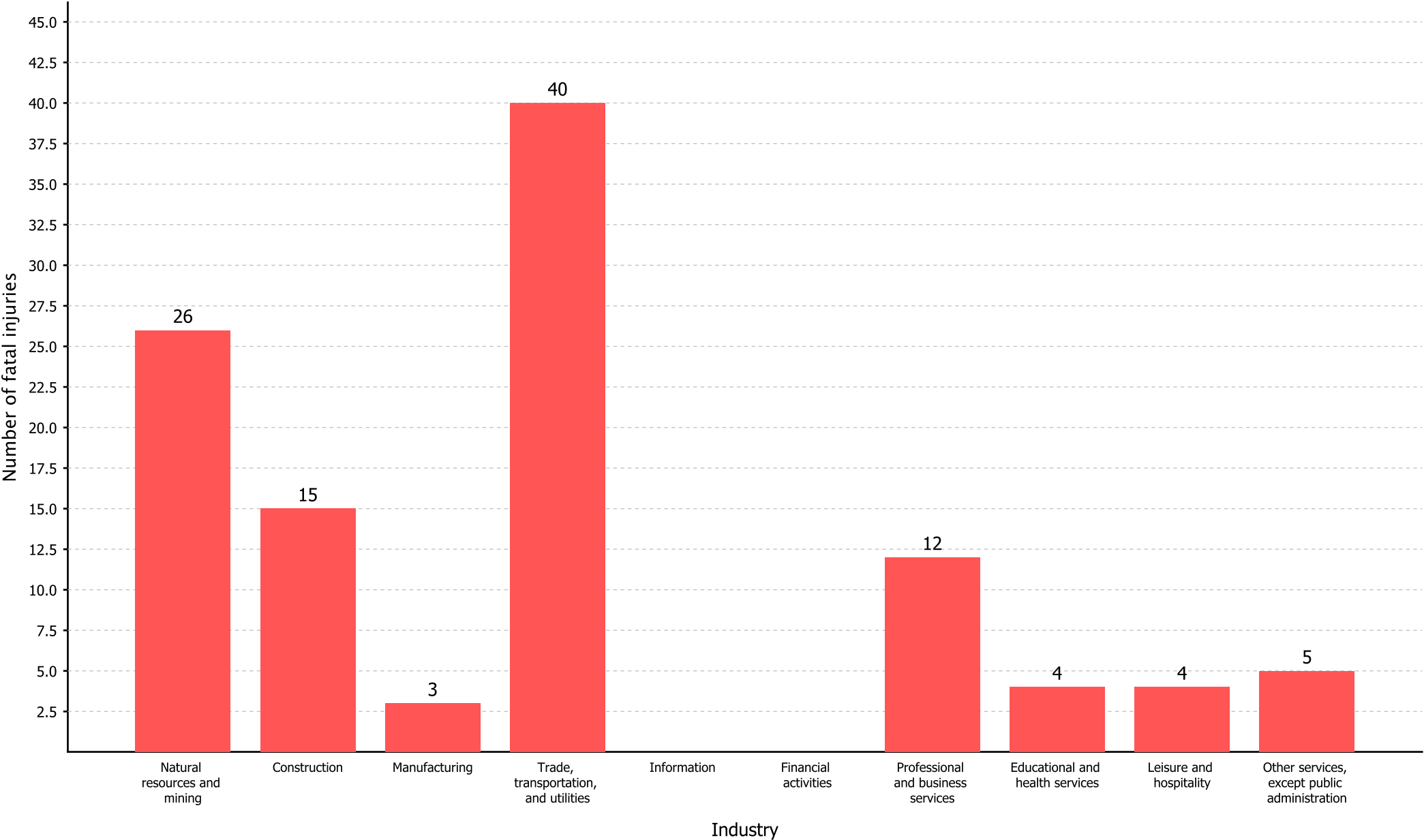
Chart A-4. Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Missouri, 2015, (107 men, 10 women)  
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2015 (117 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Natural resources and mining	26
Construction	15
Manufacturing	3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	40
Information	-
Financial activities	-
Professional and business services	12
Educational and health services	4
Leisure and hospitality	4
Other services, except public administration	5

Chart A-5. Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2015 (117 total fatal injuries)

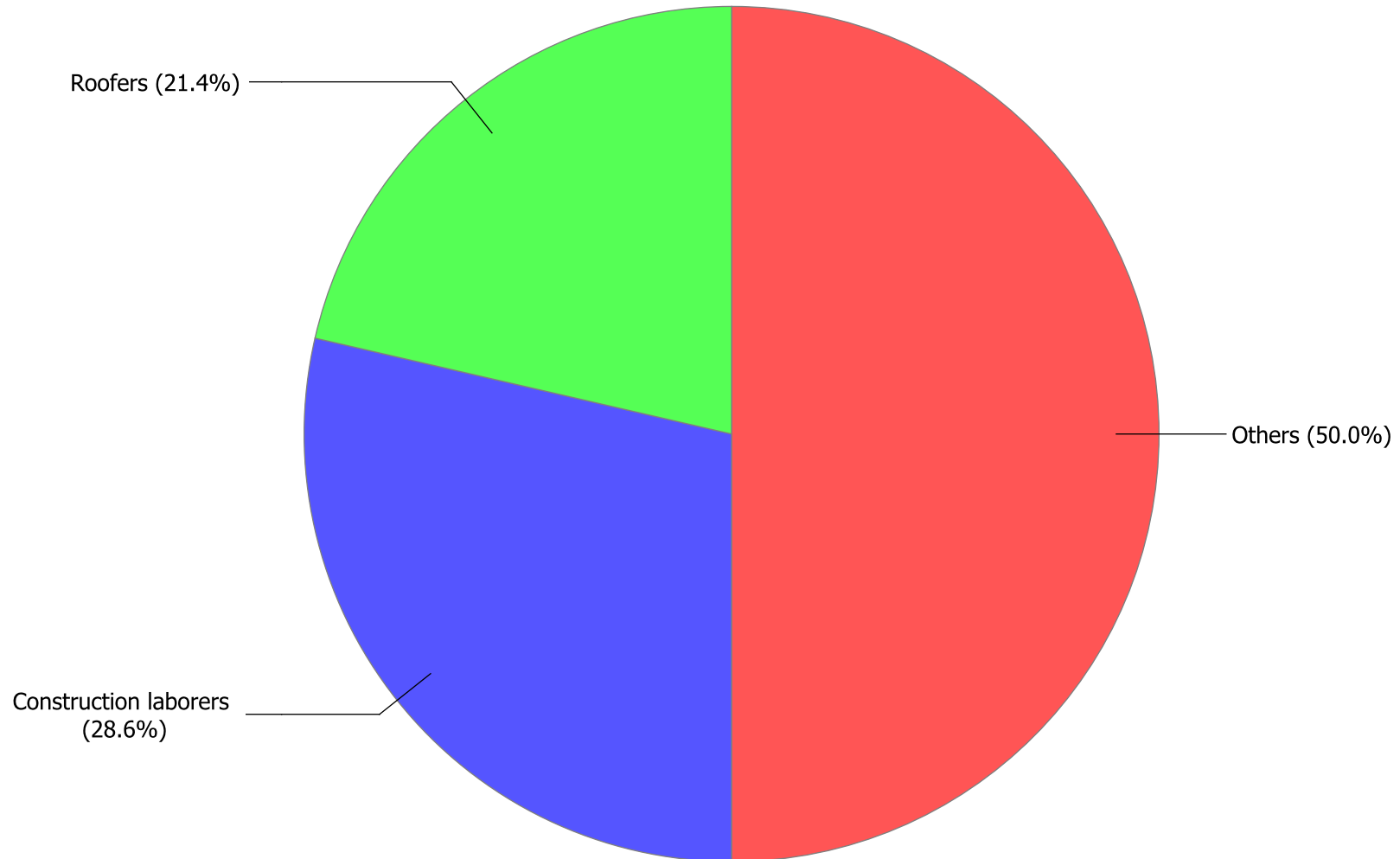


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]

Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, private industry, Missouri, 2015 (14 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Others	7
Construction laborers	4
Roofers	3

Chart A-6.Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, private industry, Missouri, 2015 (14 total fatal injuries)



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2017]



TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
<b>Total</b>		117	13	60	6	14	11	13
<b>Private industry</b>		108	11	56	4	13	11	13
<b>Goods producing</b>		43	--	23	--	6	4	7
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>		26	--	17	--	--	--	5
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</b>		25	--	17	--	--	--	4
Crop production	111	13	--	11	--	--	--	--
Other crop farming	1119	13	--	11	--	--	--	--
All other crop farming	11199	13	--	11	--	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture	112	7	--	4	--	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	1121	6	--	4	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	11211	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming	112111	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging	113	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
Logging	1133	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
Logging	11331	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Construction</b>		14	--	5	--	5	3	--
<b>Construction</b>		14	--	5	--	5	3	--
Construction of buildings	236	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	2361	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	23611	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	10	--	4	--	3	3	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building finishing contractors	2383	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b>		65	9	33	3	7	7	6
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>		38	5	22	3	3	4	--
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail trade</b>		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>		27	3	20	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	484	24	--	19	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	4841	18	--	14	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	48411	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	13	--	10	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	484121	10	--	8	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	4842	6	--	5	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	48423	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>		12	--	5	--	--	--	4
<b>Administrative and waste services</b>		11	--	4	--	--	--	4
Administrative and support services	561	7	--	--	--	--	--	4
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	6	--	--	--	--	--	4
Landscaping services	56173	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
Waste management and remediation services	562	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste treatment and disposal	5622	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste treatment and disposal	56221	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Educational and health services</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Health care and social assistance		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance	811	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government <sup>6</sup>		9	--	4	--	--	--	--
Local government		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		5	--	--	--	--	--	--

[illegible]

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
<b>Total</b>	117	60	32	18	5	7	6
<b>Private industry</b>	108	56	30	18	4	7	6
<b>Goods producing</b>	43	23	7	14	--	--	--
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>	26	17	4	13	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</b>	25	17	4	13	--	--	--
Crop production	13	11	--	9	--	--	--
Other crop farming	13	11	--	9	--	--	--
All other crop farming	13	11	--	9	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b>	14	5	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b>	14	5	--	--	--	--	--
Construction of buildings	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	10	4	--	--	--	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building finishing contractors	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
<b>Manufacturing</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b>	65	33	23	4	3	6	6
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	38	22	19	--	--	--	--
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail trade</b>	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	27	20	17	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	24	19	17	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	18	14	14	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	5	4	4	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	13	10	10	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	10	8	8	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	6	5	3	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>	12	5	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Administrative and waste services</b>	11	4	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping services	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste treatment and disposal	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste treatment and disposal	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
<b>Educational and health services</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive repair and maintenance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Government<sup>4</sup></b>	9	4	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government</b>	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b>	5	--	--	--	--	--	--

**TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2015**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
<sup>1</sup> CFI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm">http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm</a> .							
<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.							
<sup>3</sup> Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.							
<sup>4</sup> Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.							
Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.							
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, February 23, 2017							



TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	117	100.0	77	100.0	9	100.0	31	100.0
<b>Goods producing</b>	44	37.6	23	29.9	--	--	20	64.5
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>	26	22.2	9	11.7	--	--	17	54.8
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</b>	25	21.4	8	10.4	--	--	17	54.8
Crop production	13	11.1	--	--	--	--	13	41.9
Other crop farming	13	11.1	--	--	--	--	13	41.9
All other crop farming	13	11.1	--	--	--	--	13	41.9
Animal production and aquaculture	7	6.0	4	5.2	--	--	3	9.7
Cattle ranching and farming	6	5.1	3	3.9	--	--	3	9.7
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	4	3.4	--	--	--	--	3	9.7
Beef cattle ranching and farming	4	3.4	--	--	--	--	3	9.7
Forestry and logging	4	3.4	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
Logging	4	3.4	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
Logging	4	3.4	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b>	15	12.8	12	15.6	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b>	15	12.8	12	15.6	--	--	--	--
Construction of buildings	3	2.6	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	3	2.6	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	3	2.6	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	10	8.5	8	10.4	--	--	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	4	3.4	4	5.2	--	--	--	--
Building finishing contractors	4	3.4	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	3	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Manufacturing</b>	3	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b>	73	62.4	54	70.1	8	88.9	11	35.5
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	40	34.2	32	41.6	--	--	6	19.4
<b>Utilities</b>	3	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities	3	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	3	2.6	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	3	2.6	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail trade</b>	6	5.1	5	6.5	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	28	23.9	22	28.6	--	--	5	16.1
Truck transportation	24	20.5	19	24.7	--	--	5	16.1
General freight trucking	18	15.4	14	18.2	--	--	4	12.9
General freight trucking, local	5	4.3	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	13	11.1	11	14.3	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	10	8.5	9	11.7	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	6	5.1	5	6.5	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	3	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>	12	10.3	9	11.7	--	--	3	9.7
<b>Administrative and waste services</b>	11	9.4	9	11.7	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	7	6.0	5	6.5	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	6	5.1	4	5.2	--	--	--	--
Landscaping services	4	3.4	3	3.9	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Waste management and remediation services	4	3.4	4	5.2	--	--	--	--
Waste treatment and disposal	3	2.6	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
Waste treatment and disposal	3	2.6	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
<b>Educational and health services</b>	4	3.4	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	3	2.6	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	4	3.4	4	5.2	--	--	--	--
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	3	2.6	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	5	4.3	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	5	4.3	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance	4	3.4	3	3.9	--	--	--	--
Automotive repair and maintenance	3	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>	5	4.3	--	--	5	55.6	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>	5	4.3	--	--	5	55.6	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	4	3.4	--	--	4	44.4	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	4	3.4	--	--	4	44.4	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2015

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<p><sup>1</sup> CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm">http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm</a>.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.</p> <p>Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, February 23, 2017</p>								

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, Missouri, 2015

Primary source and secondary source <sup>2</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	117	43	26	14	3	65	38	--	--	12	3	4	5
<b>Primary Source<sup>4</sup></b>													
<b>Chemicals and chemical products</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical products--general	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drugs, alcohol, and medicines	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Machinery</b>	9	3	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material and personnel handling machinery	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Parts and materials</b>	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Persons, plants, animals, and minerals</b>	20	7	6	--	--	11	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--injured or ill worker	6	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker	7	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assailant, suspect, inmate	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robber	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	6	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs, limbs	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Structures and surfaces</b>	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Tools, instruments, and equipment</b>	5	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	4	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Movable--ladders	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Vehicles</b>	62	22	15	6	--	36	24	--	--	7	--	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	41	6	--	3	--	31	23	--	--	5	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle--automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	6	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	28	5	--	3	--	23	19	--	--	3	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	20	--	--	--	--	19	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dump truck	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	7	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	6	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Off-road or industrial vehicles--powered	17	15	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Off-road passenger vehicles--powered	6	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ATV, all terrain vehicle	6	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractors, PTOs	10	9	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm tractor	8	8	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other sources</b>	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Environmental and elemental conditions	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Secondary Source<sup>5</sup></b>													
<b>Machinery</b>	6	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Parts and materials</b>	5	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Persons, plants, animals, and minerals</b>	8	3	3	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	7	3	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs, limbs	7	3	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees	7	3	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Structures and surfaces</b>	14	3	--	--	--	10	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures other than buildings	7	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structures	6	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guardrails, road dividers	5	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Tools, instruments, and equipment</b>	14	3	--	--	--	10	6	--	--	--	--	--	--

**TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, Missouri, 2015**

Primary source and secondary source <sup>2</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Firearms, law enforcement, and other self-defense equipment	10	--	--	--	--	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firearms	10	--	--	--	--	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pistol, handgun, revolver	6	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Vehicles</b>	16	--	--	--	--	12	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	15	--	--	--	--	12	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle--automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	11	--	--	--	--	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	7	--	--	--	--	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other sources</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>4</sup> The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury or illness.

<sup>5</sup> The secondary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, or exposure, other than the source, if any, which most actively generated the source or contributed to the injury or illness.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, February 23, 2017

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2015

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	117	13	60	6	14	11	13
<b>Management occupations</b>	19	--	13	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations	18	--	13	--	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	16	--	12	--	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	16	--	12	--	--	--	--
<b>Protective service occupations</b>	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b>	7	--	--	--	--	--	3
Building cleaning and pest control workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building cleaning workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
Grounds maintenance workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Sales and related occupations</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</b>	7	--	4	--	--	--	3
Agricultural workers	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
Logging workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
Fallers	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b>	16	--	3	--	6	5	--
Construction trades workers	12	--	--	--	6	4	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Painters and paperhangers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters, construction and maintenance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>	13	--	6	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive technicians and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	6	--	3	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Production occupations</b>	5	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2015

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>4</sup>	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b>	34	3	26	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	30	3	22	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	29	--	22	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	27	--	20	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>4</sup> Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, February 23, 2017



TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2015

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Total	117	60	32	18	5	7	6
<b>Management occupations</b>	19	13	--	11	--	--	--
Other management occupations	18	13	--	11	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	16	12	--	10	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	16	12	--	10	--	--	--
<b>Protective service occupations</b>	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b>	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building cleaning and pest control workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building cleaning workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Sales and related occupations</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</b>	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fallers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b>	16	3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters and paperhangers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters, construction and maintenance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>	13	6	3	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive technicians and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Production occupations</b>	5	--	--	--	--	--	--

**TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2015**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>				Homicides <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b>	34	26	21	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	30	22	21	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	29	22	21	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	27	20	19	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, February 23, 2017

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2015

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals <sup>3</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	117	60	13	13	14	11	6
<b>Employee status</b>							
Wage and salary <sup>4</sup>	86	43	10	9	10	9	5
Self-employed <sup>5</sup>	31	17	3	4	4	--	--
<b>Gender</b>							
Women	10	4	3	--	--	--	--
Men	107	56	10	13	12	10	6
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	11	5	--	--	--	3	--
35 to 44 years	23	5	5	3	--	6	--
45 to 54 years	35	19	5	5	5	--	--
55 to 64 years	27	16	3	3	--	--	--
65 years and over	12	9	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White (non-Hispanic)	102	54	9	11	11	11	6
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	7	4	3	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	7	--	--	--	3	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2015**

[illegible]

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total	117	--	--	--	6	11	23	35	27	12
<b>Violence and other injuries by persons or animals</b>	13	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	3	--
Intentional injury by person	13	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	3	--
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	7	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Shooting by other person--intentional	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicides (Self-inflicted injury--intentional)	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Shooting--intentional self-harm	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	60	--	--	--	3	5	5	19	16	9
Pedestrian vehicular incident	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle backing up in nonroadway area	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	32	--	--	--	--	4	4	11	7	3
Roadway collision with other vehicle	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	3	--
Roadway collision--moving in opposite directions, oncoming	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway noncollision incident	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	7	5
Nonroadway noncollision incident	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	4
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4
Fall or jump from and struck by same vehicle in normal operation, nonroadway	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Fires and explosions</b>	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosions	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Falls, slips, trips</b>	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--
Falls to lower level	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Other fall to lower level	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other fall to lower level 6 to 10 feet	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	11	--	--	--	--	3	6	--	--	--
Exposure to electricity	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to other harmful substances	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol--unintentional overdose	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	13	--	--	--	--	--	3	5	3	--
Struck by object or equipment	11	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	3	--
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--

**TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2015**

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	Total fatal injuries (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
1. Motor vehicle accidents	12	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
2. Falls from heights	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Drowning	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Fire	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Poisoning	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, February 23, 2017

**TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, Missouri, 2015**

[illegible]

**TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, Missouri, 2015**

[illegible]



## Appendix: Glossary

### **All other occupational illnesses.**

Illnesses other than skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, or poisoning. Examples include anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.

### **Bench marking.**

The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference or standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

### **Days away from work or days of restricted work activity.**

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurred. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. Stop counting days away from work or days of restricted work activity once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

### **Days of job transfer or restricted work activity.**

The number of workdays on which, because of injury or illness:

1. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis;
2. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time; or
3. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

### **Establishment.**

The physical location of a certain economic activity—for example, a factory, mine, store, or office. A single establishment generally produces a single good or provides a single service. An enterprise (a private firm, government, or nonprofit organization) can consist of a single establishment or multiple establishments. All establishments in an enterprise may be classified in one industry (e.g., a chain), or they may be classified in different industries (e.g., a conglomerate).

### **Event or exposure.**

Signifies the manner in which an occupational injury or illness was produced or inflicted—for example, overexertion while lifting, or a fall.

### **Fatality rate.**

Represents the number of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, calculated as follows:  $(N/W) \times 100,000$ , where N = number of fatal injuries, W = number of workers employed, and 100,000 = base to express the fatality rate per 100,000 workers.

### **First-aid treatment.**

One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

### **Goods-producing industries (North American Industry Classification System).**

Includes manufacturing, construction, and natural resources and mining.

### **Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.**

Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

### **Hours worked.**

The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

**Incidence rate.**

Represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ , where: N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

**Industry.**

A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment in that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries. NAICS is replacing the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

**Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.**

The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. The Log is used to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

**Lost-worktime cases.**

Cases involving days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

**Lost-worktime cases involving days away from work.**

Cases resulting in days away from work, or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.

**Lost-worktime cases involving restricted work activity.**

Cases resulting in restricted work activity only.

**Median days away from work.**

The measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. The median is the point at which half of the cases involved more days away from work and half involved less days away from work.

**Medical treatment.**

Treatment administered by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder.

**Nature of injury or illness.**

Names the principal physical characteristics of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

**North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).**

The successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system; this system of classifying business establishments is being adopted by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAICS groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments using similar raw material inputs, similar capital equipment, and similar labor are classified in the same industry. Establishments that do similar things in similar ways are classified together. NAICS uses a six digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four digit structure of the SIC.

**Occupation.**

A set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other occupations are found in many industries.

## **Occupational groups.**

A group of related occupations; examples: sales occupations and service occupations.

## **Occupational illness.**

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

1. **Skin diseases or disorders.** Skin disease or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.  
Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters; chrome ulcers; or inflammation of the skin.
2. **Respiratory conditions.** Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.  
Examples: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.
3. **Poisoning.** Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.  
Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde.
4. **All other illnesses.** All other occupational illnesses.  
Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

## **Occupational injury.**

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

## **Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS).**

The BLS developed the OIICS to provide a set of procedures for selecting and recording facts related to an occupational injury or illness. BLS developed the coding scheme for use in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The five characteristics included in OIICS are: nature of injury or illness which describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness; part of body which identifies the part of the body directly affected by the nature; source which identifies the object or substance that directly inflicted the injury or illness; event or exposure which describes the manner in which the injury or illness was inflicted by the source; and secondary source which identifies the other object or substance that contributed to the event or exposure.

## **Part of body affected.**

Directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

## **Privacy concern cases.**

The following types of injuries or illnesses are privacy concern cases:

1. an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system;
2. an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;

3. a mental illness;
4. a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;
5. a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material; and
6. other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

### **Recordable injuries and illnesses.**

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in one or more of the following: death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer, medical treatment (beyond first aid), significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional (these include any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fracture or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum); additional criteria include any needle-stick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material, any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard, tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of tuberculosis.

### **Respiratory condition due to toxic agents.**

Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.

### **Restricted work activity.**

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

### **Sample.**

A subset of a universe; usually selected randomly and considered representative of the universe.

### **Sample frame.**

A listing of all units in the universe from which a sample can be drawn.

### **Sampling cell (strata).**

The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

### **Service-providing industries (North American Industry Classification System).**

Includes trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services.

### **Source of injury or illness.**

The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples include lifting a heavy box; exposure to a toxic substance, fire or flame; and bodily motion of an injured or ill worker.

### **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.**

The SIC system has been used throughout the Federal Government to group establishments into industries. The SIC system is being gradually replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

### **Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.**

This system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of over 820 occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to form 23 major groups, 96 minor groups, and 449 broad occupations. Each broad occupation includes detailed occupation(s) requiring similar job duties, skills, education, or experience.

### **Summary.**

The summary form shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category.

**Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.**

This division classifies symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

**Systemic diseases and disorders.**

This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

**Temporary help agency.**

Establishment primarily engaged in supplying workers to client businesses for limited periods of time to supplement the work force of the client; the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service establishment, but these establishments do not provide direct supervision of their employees.

**Traumatic injuries and disorders.**

This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

**Universe.**

The total number of units (for example, individuals, households, or businesses) in the population of interest.

**Unpaid family workers.**

Persons who work without pay for 15 or more hours per week on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

**Wage and salary workers.**

Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors.

**Work environment.**

The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

**Work-related injury or illness.**

An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies.

**Work relationship.**

An employee must have had a verifiable work relationship with his or her employer to be included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person under the following conditions: 1) ON the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or 2) OFF the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.